The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞TERMS OF THE DAILY: One copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, one week 15 cents; subscribers should be addressed to the Editor.

☞Communications declined for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellany, Literary and Scientific Intelligence and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year, ($2 in advance), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy free to the getter up of the Club.

☞Money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

☞Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1874. NO. 45.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper be taken from the office or not.

4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration System is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

STOCK CLERKS GAMBLING ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT.

LONDON, October 28.—Four hundred clerks of members of the Stock Exchange have been discovered dealing in stocks, keeping regular books and settling the difference by pence instead of pounds. It is probable all the clerks will be expelled from the Exchange.

COTTON MILL BURNED—TEN LIVES LOST.

A cotton mill in Chester was burned today, together with ten operatives.

Germany.

VON ARNIM RELEASED.

BERLIN, October 28.—The preliminary examination of the Count Von Arnim terminated yesterday. The Count was released on one hundred thousand thalers bail. He will probably go to Nice for the benefit of his health.

Count Von Arnim will not be permitted to quit the country.

Messrs. Blackfan and Rumbusch, the American delegates to the International Postal Congress at Berne, have arrived in Berlin to study German postal arrangements.

PROTECTION OF EMIGRANTS TO AMERICA.

BERLIN, October 28.—The *National Zeitung* contradicts the report of the reopening of negotiations between Germany and America in connection with a treaty for the protection of emigrants, and says that the question has not been discussed by the Imperial Ministry for some time. The *Zeitung* says the German Government has at present no reason to endeavor to come to any arrangement of the matter.

France.

A DETERMINED ASSASSIN OF DISTINGUISHED MEN.

PARIS, October 28.—The Italian, Tribacco, who was sentenced to death for an attempt upon the life of Napoleon and afterwards pardoned, has again been arrested in this city on the charge of threatening the life of Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Minister.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 28.—The steamships Castalian, from Baltimore, and Kemilworth, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, October 28, 5 P. M.—Rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities 2 per cent. Consols 92⅞@92⅞. United States bonds, 5-20's, 1865, issue, 89½; 1867, issue, 89⅝; new 5's, 1874, 90⅜. New York Central, 95; Erie, 20¾; do preferred, 40.

PARIS, October 28.—Rentes 62 francs 20 centimes.

ANTWERP, October 28.—Petroleum—fine pale American 54½ francs.

LIVERPOOL, October 28.—Cotton dull; middling Orleans 9⅝@9¾d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 3,400 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 34s 6d@35s 9d. Cheese 71s. Lard 68s. Pork 74s.

SHORT HORN CATTLE.

Sales at Paris, Ky—Fancy Stock and Prices.

PARIS, KY., October 28.—The short horn cattle sale of E. G. Bedford, which took place at the fair grounds, near this city, today, is the largest sale that has ever been made in Kentucky. Twenty-one cows and heifers sold at an average of $1,995, and fourteen bulls at an average of $1,195—a total of $58,715. The sale was largely attended by traders from all parts of the United States and Canada. The principal animals sold were: London Duchess ninth, to John Kennedy, of Paris, at $6,000; London Duchess seventh, at $5,100, and London Duchess eleventh, at $4,600, to T. J. McClintock, of Cynthiana, Ky; twenty-first Duke of Airdrie, at $7,025, to J. H. Spears & Sons, of Illinois; London Duke nineteenth, six months old, at $3,500, to Wm. R. Duncan, of Illinois. The sale was made by Col. L. P. Mier, live stock auctioneer. After the sale of Mr. E. G. Bedford, Messrs. Hall & Bedford sold twenty-seven cows and heifers at an average of $442, and sixteen bulls at an average of $258—total $15,825. To-morrow the great sale of B. B. Groom takes place, near Winchester. This will be followed by sales every day this week and part of next.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans Bar Meeting on the Naturalization Question.

NEW ORLEANS, October 28.—A large meeting of members of the bar took place to-day, in the Sixth District Court room. The committee, to whom was referred the duty of preparing a resolution expressive of the opinion of the bar of New Orleans as to the power of the Second District Court to naturalize aliens under the acts of Congress, reported: First, that the Second District Court of New Orleans is a district court, and entitled, under section one, of the act of Congress of 1802, to naturalize foreigners; Second, That the Second District Court of New Orleans is a court of record, with a seal and clerk, that it has a common law jurisdiction in that it is a court which entertains suits for money demands and all personal actions against successions, minors and interdicted persons, and as such has jurisdiction to naturalize aliens.

Over one hundred members of the bar were present, who approved of the above report and signed it.

JUDGES OF THE NATURALIZATION DISPUTE.

NEW ORLEANS, October 28.—The Conservatives decline to accede to the proposition of Kellogg to have two ballot boxes, one set apart for the reception of the votes of persons naturalized by the Second District Court. The opinion of W. R. Whitaker, which was requested by Attorney General Field, as to the legality of naturalization before the Second District Court, has been given, and is the reverse of that of the Attorney General. Mr. Whitaker is of opinion that the Court has jurisdiction.

A conflict on election day seems probable, unless the authorities yield to the preponderance of legal opinion against them.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Lower Lakes, and thence to the Upper Ohio Valley, falling barometer, fresh to high southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain. For the Middle States, falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, warmer and increasingly cloudy weather, with rain in the western and northern portions.

Snow fell at Salt Lake all day yesterday.

Internal Revenue receipts for the present month will amount to about nine million dollars.

A Montevideo telegram says the Argentine insurgents have cut the La Plata telegraph cable.

The First National bank of Salt Lake has suspended payment, but hopes to resume in a few days.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee to provide means for the relief of the suffering poor in Nebraska.

Great consternation exists in the vicinity of New Castle, Indiana, on account of extensive fires in the neighboring timber lands.

At the election in Baltimore yesterday, for members of the City Council, the Democrats carried the city by ten thousand majority.

The semi-annual meeting of general eight agents of the United States and Canada, was held in St. Louis yesterday, and adjourned to meet at Cincinnati in May next.

The steamer Hecla, from Liverpool, has arrived at Boston. The Schiller, from Hamburg; Hohenzollern, from Bremen, and Great Western, from Bristol, have arrived at New York.

It is rumored, in St. Paul, that Oliver Ahrympie, the largest wheat grower in the State has failed. The cause of his failure is said to be his heavy losses in option contracts in Chicago.

The directors of several Italian newspapers yesterday held a meeting in Rome to devise means for the relief of Garibaldi. It is proposed to raise ten thousand dollars as a national offering to him.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of West Virginia, convened in Wheeling yesterday. A grand parade of a number of lodges from Ohio took place, and the convocation closed last night with a banquet.

William M. Harrington, late President of the Memphis City Railway Company, brings suit against that company for twenty thousand dollars, four years' salary. The company bring a counter-suit for one hundred thousand dollars, damages sustained by his mismanagement of their affairs.

The Great White River

now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

T. C. JENKINS.
Checkered Front.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Letter from Governor Beveridge to the Mayor of St. Louis—An Obstructive Dyke in the Mississippi.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., October 28.—Governor Beveridge to-day sent a letter to Mayor Brown, of St. Louis, stating that he is advised that the dyke built by the city of St. Louis at the foot of Bryan street, near the head of Arsenal Island, about seven hundred and fifty feet eastward into the river, has caused the main current, heretofore flowing west of the island, to flow east of the island, and with such force upon the Illinois shore as to do great damage to private rights and private property, and suggesting that, as the dyke has been built by the city of St. Louis, it would be only a matter of justice and amity between the citizens of the two States that the city should take prompt and effective measures to remedy the evil, either by removing the dyke (which would be only a partial remedy), or by building a dyke from the Illinois shore westward, in such a manner as to divert the main channel into the old bed of the river west of the island. Such a dyke should be located and constructed so as to protect the interests of all, and to do no damage to any citizen or to navigation. The Governor asks that the Mayor present this matter to the authorities of St. Louis, and urge upon them speedy action in the premises.

ST. LOUIS.

Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Association—Interesting Statistics.

ST. LOUIS, October 28.—The seventh annual Convention of the Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Association met at the Temple this forenoon, S. W. Seymon, the President, in the chair. An address was read by W. S. Sears, of Adrian, Michigan, after which the annual report of the President was made. The Secretary's report shows the number of certificates issued since the organization of the Association, in 1868, to be 5,888, of which number 2,601 have been forfeited, and 1,370 surrendered. One hundred and forty-eight conductors have died, 70 have been killed and 35 disabled. During the year ending August 31, 1874, 34 conductors died, 10 were killed and 13 disabled. The cash receipts during the year and the balance from last year, amount to $128,161; expenses $116,660; premiums paid, $118,220; total premiums since organization, $725,107; average amounts of premiums since organization, $2,810. The Association has now about seventeen hundred members.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH AT JOHNSTOWN.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., October 28, 1874.

The National Sunday School Convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Church assembled in this city last night. The opening address was delivered by Rev. George Stelling, of Harrisburg, his subject being, "The Sunday School, the Best Safeguard against the three great Dangers of our American Children." The address was a very able one, and was listened to by an immense audience. Over three hundred delegates have already reported, and each train adds to the number. The Convention promises to be the largest Lutheran gathering every assembled in the country. The interest in the meeting amounts to a fervor, and the devotional exercises are among the most interesting ever enjoyed here. The officers of the Convention, thus far reported, are: President W. M. Baum, D.D., of Philadelphia; Secretary, Rev. L. M. Kuhns, of Canton, Ohio. The hospitality of the people and their interest in the proceedings are unbounded.

EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, October 28.—In the General Protestant Episcopal Convention, to-day, Rev. Dr. Farrington, on behalf of the Committee on the Theological Seminary, presented their report, which was placed on the calendar.

Dr. Kinney, of Minnesota, offered some resolutions, asking that a committee be appointed, consisting of three Bishops, three presbyters and three laymen, to report at the next General Convention, a canon on the constitutional amendments if legislation is deemed necessary for the authorized division of the Synod, of Diocese, or some kind of ecclesiastical union of dioceses within the same State or Commonwealth.

The Committee on Canons reported unfavorably on the report of the Joint Committee on Deaconesses.

H. Burgwin, of Pittsburgh, moved that a committee of conference on the organization of the Church be appointed, and Rev. Dr. Andrews and Messrs. Burgwin and Otis were appointed such committee.

Rev. Dr. Spalding, of Pittsburgh, was given leave to make an explanation of his vote, yesterday, against the canon on the Ritual. He desired some legislation on that subject, and, if opportunity had been given, would have voted for any of the proposed substitutes or amendments. He considered the canon, however, to be of the nature of class legislation.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Getz, of Pittsburgh, the Joint Committee on the selection of the place of the next General Convention was appointed to confer with the Committee of the House of Bishops on the time of adjourning the present Convention.

The Joint Committee on the place for holding the next General Convention, reported in favor of Boston. The same committee also reported in favor of ending the session of this Convention Saturday, at five o'clock, and that the House of Bishops invite the lower House to meet them this same evening to join together in concluding devotions and hear the pastoral letter. Laid on the table.

FIRE RECORD.

Fort Wayne—$11,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., October 28, 1874.

R. R. Taylor's grain warehouse was burned to the ground last night, consuming a large amount of grain. The loss is ten thousand dollars; insured for six thousand. A saloon opposite the Aveline House was also burned. The loss will not exceed one thousand dollars, but being in the heart of the city, it caused a good deal of excitement, for fear it would spread.

Greencastle, Ind., on Fire—Engines Sent from Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, October 28.—Greencastle, Indiana, is burning. The following dispatch was received here at 11:15 P. M.:

GREENCASTLE, IND., October 28.—*Chief of Fire Department:* Our town is on fire. For God's sake send us engines, and as many as possible.

(Signed) W. D. ALLEN, Mayor.

One fire engine has been promptly dispatched by the Vandalia route. The telegraph office has had to be abandoned. The fire is evidently working in the business part of the city. The wind is very high there.

Brooklyn—$75,000.

NEW YORK, October 28.—A fire this evening in the building Nos. 52 to 56, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, damaged property to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars. The losses are as follows: Adams, Hallock & Co., manufacturers of silver ware, forty-five thousand dollars; F. C. & C. W. Fowler, owners of the building, twenty thousand dollars, and the American Cork Cutting Company ten thousand dollars. The property was insured.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 28, 1874.

SAILING OF THE ADRIATIC.

The steamship Adriatic, which was injured in the collision with the steamship Parthia on Saturday, sailed this morning for Liverpool.

A LEFT-HANDED CONFESSION OF MURDER.

Elbert Jackson, colored, has made a confession charging Louis Jarvis with the murder of Samuel J. Jones, a farmer, at South Oyster Bay, Long Island, June 26, 1873. Jarvis and Jackson are under arrest.

JARVIS CORROBORATES JACKSON.

Louis Jarvis has confessed the murder of Jones.

THE COSTA RICA DISABLED.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has received a dispatch from San Francisco stating that the first officer of the steamship Costa Rica has arrived in a small boat at San Diego, and reports the Costa Rica, with a shaft broken, one hundred miles south of that port. The steamship Arizona is coaling at San Francisco to go to the assistance of the disabled vessel. The accident will not involve an expense to the owners—the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—of more than $8,000.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Two Counterfeiting Confidence Men Arrested at Steubenville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., October 28, 1874.

This morning E. J. Maloy and T. C. Martin were arrested, charged with robbing one David Porter, of Harrison county, to the extent of eight hundred dollars. Maloy and Martin belonged to the extensive gang of counterfeiters recently tried before the United States District Court at Cleveland, both of whom turned State's evidence, and in their testimony admitted that they had played the counterfeiting confidence game on Porter. The bail was fixed at one thousand dollars each, and the trial set for Friday next.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Thorough Reform Begun by Gov. Jewell.

The Envelope Contract from an Economical Point of View.

FINANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Reduction of Taxes Considered Probable.

PRESIDENT GRANT SAYS SOMETHING ABOUT A THIRD TERM.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28, 1874.

The Postoffice Department.

From Present indications there will be no further removals of postmasters in Texas beyond those whose names have been already published. Should charges be preferred, however, the Postmaster General will have them investigated, and, if the facts justify it, removals will be promptly effected. Mr. Jewell is clearly in earnest in his determination to rid his Department of incompetent and dishonest officials. The Plympton Company is now fulfilling its contract for envelopes to the satisfaction of the Postoffice Department. The Postmaster General feels that he was perfectly justified in submitting to some delay on the part of the Company, because their bid was so much lower than that of their competitors that a saving of nearly fifty thousand dollars *per annum* was assured.

District Finances.

Commissioner Blow to-day paid off the last demand note for money borrowed by the late District Government, amounting to two hundred thousand dollars, and released thereby three hundred thousand dollars of collateral bonds. Mr. Blow thinks the prospect looks fair for a reduction of the future assessments of general taxes one and a half per cent., which he thinks will fully obligate, besides the current expenses of the District Government. This proposition, however, contemplates the strictest economy in the future administration of affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28, 1874.

THIRD TERM GOSSIP.

A statement is made this morning that the third term question came up for discussion in the Cabinet meeting yesterday, suggested by reference to a recent speech of Governor Dix's at the Copper Institute. Careful inquiry shows that there was no discussion whatever of the subject. The President, however, said incidentally, in a private conversation with several members of the Cabinet, commencing the day in a friendly visitor, that this agitation was due solely to certain newspapers and not to anything he ever said or intimated on the subject.

THE SAFE-BURGLARY TRIAL.

The safe-burglary case was continued to-day, and the examination of Zirruth was resumed. He testified that he met Nettleship at his house, in Newark. Nettleship said: "Well, let us settle up." Nettleship induced witness to sign his name as Jacob Miller, and made witness sign papers as receipts for money Nettleship had paid him. The amount was two hundred dollars, but Nettleship made witness sign for the sum of three hundred and eighty dollars. Nettleship said he had great concern to him lest he (witness) should be called upon to appear before the grand jury during their investigation of the burglary case, and offered him one hundred dollars a month and the payment of ten dollars a week to his family, pending his absence, if he would get out of the way. Witness consented, and left Washington. Nettleship wrote a letter for him to come home, and now wanted him to go to Washington and swear before the Investigating Committee that he had never seen him (Nettleship) in Washington. Witness refused to do so, and Albert Lunz, one of Whitley's detectives, called at the house of witness to see if he was going to leave the country. Nettleship also asked witness what he was going to do. Witness replied that he was going to Washington to testify. Nettleship said: "For God's sake don't do it; have some regard for my family, even if you have no regard for me." On another occasion Nettleship came to see him and asked him what he was going to do. Witness said he was going to Washington to deliver himself up. Nettleship offered witness one thousand dollars for himself and five hundred dollars for his family if he would go to Europe and stay six months. Witness agreed to accept it. Nettleship asked witness to wait a few days till he could get the money from Washington. He said that Harrington—[Counsel here interrupted witness, remarking, "You may stop there," but Harrington and Nettleship both said: "On our part we waive that; let it come; let us have it."] Witness resumed: Nettleship told witness that Harrington had been using so much money with Benton that he was a little short, but plenty would be coming in a few days. Several persons called to see witness at different times during the next few days and tried to get him to leave the country immediately, and offered him one thousand dollars to go to Montreal at once. Deputy Marshal Bailey afterwards took witness to Jersey to send him out of the country. Met Curry there, got a ticket for Liverpool and paid for it himself. Curry took witness on board a tug and carried him out to a steamer and paid him one thousand dollars, with the price of the ticket deducted. Curry bid witness good-bye and got into the tug to return to the city, but witness got into a tug on the other side of the steamer and returned to the city and telegraphed to Downs that he was there and ready to go to Washington. Previous to witness going on the steamer, he was sent for to go over to the chief's headquarters in New York. Witness was told that Chief Whitley wanted to see him. Went over and saw Whitley, Nettleship and Cunz. Nettleship asked witness if he was going down to Washington to testify that he had never seen Nettleship or Hayes in Washington, or ever had anything to do with them. Witness said he was not going to tell a falsehood, and would not go. Whitley was present during this conversation a part of the time.

OHIO SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Convention at Toledo Yesterday.

TOLEDO, October 28.—The State Convention of the Sons of Temperance convened here this morning, Geo. W. McNeil, of Akron, G. W. P., presiding. A Standing Committee was appointed, and the committee adjourned till afternoon. At the afternoon session an address of welcome was delivered by Hon. A. Pease, and a response by Geo. W. McNeil. The annual records were then read. In the evening a mass meeting was held in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, addressed by Rev. Saml. Scott, of Dayton, Mrs. M. Graham, of Cincinnati, and others. To-morrow the committees will report and the officers will be installed.

DELAWARE, OHIO.

The Mayor Releases a Prisoner from Jail Under the Intimidation of a Mob.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DELAWARE, O., October 28, 1874.

Yesterday a saloon keeper, by the name of Kurley, was sent to jail for twenty days for violating the beer ordinance. Last night two hundred men went to the Mayor's house and demanded the release of Kurley. That official immediately accepted the situation, went with the mob to the jail, and caused the prisoner to be set at liberty. Nothing further transpired today. Much indignation is felt at this yielding to mob law.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Combination Against the Baltimore and Ohio.

CHICAGO, October 28.—The *Times* to-morrow will state that the Western Bureau of Railroad Commissioners have issued orders that all roads which they control shall impose arbitrary rates on through freight which passes, during any portion of its transit eastward, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, shall not check through baggage and shall otherwise co-operate to blockade the road and deprive it of any part of the through traffic. This action is in consequence of the refusal of the Baltimore and Ohio officials to accept the agreement entered into by the Saratoga Convention.

The New York *Tribune* is a hydrocephalic sheet.

Non-Explosive Oil.

This oil has been in use for four years, and so far there has been no accidents resulting from its use. Furnish drayage free and at the prices usually charged for ordinary brands of oil. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

ANOTHER MURDER.

A Man Killed by His Father-in-Law in Phœnixville—Whisky at the Bottom of It.

The Pottstown correspondent of the Reading *Eagle*, writing under date of the 27th, gives the following details of a family quarrel ending in murder:

Phœnixville was thrown into a fearful state of excitement last evening by the report that Hugh Matthews had killed his son-in-law, John Opperman. The parties reside together in a small dwelling, near what is called "the row." About five o'clock yesterday afternoon Opperman came home drunk, and had scarcely entered the house before he began whipping his children. He then fell upon his wife and knocked her down. She finally managed to escape and run up stairs and secreted herself under a bed. About this time Mr. Mathews returned home from work, and encountering Opperman in the act of dragging his wife down the stairs by her hair, seized a broom, with the intention of protecting his child, when his young niece, a daughter of the deceased, snatched it quickly from his hands and hid it. The young man then attacked the father, and swore he would kill him. Staggering out into the street, he seized a huge boulder and hurled it at Matthews, striking him on his body. The old man defended himself as best he could, and threw several stones in return, one of which it is thought by some struck Opperman on the head, which knocked him down and killed him. This theory is by no means, however, the general opinion of those who witnessed the fracas, some contending that the deceased, while stooping for a stone, being very drunk, fell forward to the ground, thus meeting his death. The man has a frightful gash on the back of his head, and his neck is broken. Mr. Matthews in the fight had three ribs broken, and is seriously injured otherwise. Mrs. Opperman is badly cut and bruised. Justice Hallman, of Squire Hallman, Deputy Coroner, swore in a jury last night, and adjourned over until this morning, to allow a *post mortem* examination to be made. Matthews is a poor, hard-working man, quiet, industrious and sober. He is well known in that community, and has the sympathy of a majority of the people. Deceased has always been known as a drunken, quarrelsome vagabond, and the general feeling seems to be that he has only met with a just fate.

FROM NEW CASTLE, PA.

The Lawrence County Teachers' Institute.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., October 28, 1874.

The Lawrence county Teachers' Institute is in session here this week. Prof. W. W. Woodruff, of Bucks county, is the principal instructor. Prof. Woodruff was one of the first superintendent of public schools in our State, having served in that capacity in Chester county. He is a worthy man, and well qualified to give instruction.

Mrs. Diehl, of New York, is also here, giving drills in elocution and instruction in several school Institutes. Although Mrs. Diehl is well adapted to her "forte," and is very proficient in elocutionary attainments, yet she occupies entirely too much precious time in memorizing her personal experiences, using a certain personal pronoune of the first person singular too frequently for the appreciation of county school "marms." If our public instructors would only learn that talking is not teaching, our county institutes would be more profitably conducted.

Prof. W. N. Aiken is our efficient county superintendent. Under his supervision the schools of this county are making good progress. B.

STATE NEWS.

Destitution prevails among the poor at Oil City.

North Warren is building a new passenger depot.

A new Baptist church is going up at Franklin.

A census of Tunaqua shows a population of 5,568.

Lock Haven has a fresh attack of the velocipede fever.

Reading is raising money with which to establish a soup house.

The police force of Reading has not been reduced, as was stated.

The *Courier* complains that Titusville is overrun with velocipedes.

Dauphin county has eleven camps of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America.

The old theater at Oil City has been converted into a fruit and vegetable stand.

The Reading Presbytery will hold an adjourned meeting at Union November 17th.

Six hundred bushels of corn were raised on the Butler county poor house farm this season.

The wages of the journeymen painters have been reduced in Reading from $2 25 to $2 00 per day.

Barney McCue killed John Deater in an affray at Port Penn, near Muney, Lycoming county, on Sunday.

The Westminister Presbyterian Church, in Harrisburg, was dedicated on Tuesday evening, 27th inst.

Mrs. Henry Goodman, of Reading, died very suddenly on Sunday last, while visiting friends in the country.

The corner-stone of the watch factory to be built at Lancaster, was laid on the morning of the 26th inst.

Mr. John S. Clarke, the comedian, arrived at Philadelphia by the steamer Pennsylvania on Monday evening.

Mr. Samuel Cochran, one of the pioneers of Mercer county, died at Sheakleyville on the 23d inst., aged eighty-nine years.

Fulton's rolling mill at Allentown was set on fire Saturday morning. Fortunately the flames were discovered in time to avert a conflagration.

The proprietors of the Conestoga Cotton Mills, of Lancaster, have reduced the wages of the employees 15 per cent., and things look bad for the winter.

Copper ore has been found in the farm of Samuel K. Cassel, about one mile east of Schuylkill, close to the Perkiomen Railroad, Montgomery county.

A large supply of pig iron is being received by the Pottstown Iron Company, which augurs well for a continuance of work there during the winter.

The Lebanon Manufacturing Company started up yesterday. They expect to keep running on orders all winter, as appearances indicate at the present time.

We are told that "the smallest hair throws a shadow." And so it does. It throws a shadow over your appetite when you find it in your victuals.—*Norristown Herald.*

The Pottstown Iron Company contemplates removing one of the furnaces from the upper to the lower mill. The latter will then contain six and the former eight furnaces.

Gustavus A. Schmidt, a man of education and by profession a chemist, died from drunkenness and exposure, a few days ago, in Tremont, Schuylkill county. He was well advanced in years.

The Pennsylvania Historical Society has received through one of its members, the Hon. Benjamin Rush, a very interesting relic, being the original baluster, or newel-post, from the stairway of the house formerly inhabited by John Milton, the poet.

The Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, have issued an invitation to all Pennsylvania regiments, to meet in re-union at Wilkesbarre, on June 6, 1875. The object of this is to form an organization of all the regiments of this State who had enlisted in the late rebellion.

A young man named Lindsey Moor, living near Blacksville, Greene county, was killed one morning last week by a kick from a horse. He went into the stable before daylight to get a horse to go for a doctor, when the animal kicked him in the side with the sad result above named.

An association of practical printers, under the co-operative system, have revived the publication of the Lancaster *Review*, and also changed it to a penny paper. Our old townsman, Captain S. H. Hauch, is one of the proprietors. The size of the *Review* has been considerably diminished.

The Pottsville and Palo Alto rolling mills, Schuylkill county, are still idle, and no indications of resumption. The men are fixed in their resolution not to work at reduced wages, and the employers are equally determined. It would be a blessing if a compromise could be hit upon. There are but few families of the idle men who do not need the wages of their husband and father.

Considerable work is now going on at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia. An iron hull is being constructed for the double turreted United States monitor Terror. The monitors Otsego and Algoma are being broken for the purpose of selling the iron in them, as they are past repairing. The steam collier Pottsville, the last of the six colliers built for the Reading Railroad Company, is nearly completed. An English steamer, the Camena, which will run between New York and the Bermudas, is being furnished with extensive cabin accommodations. A ferry boat is also building for the Windmill Island ferry.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

The Melting House of the Blair Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company Burned Down.

Shortly after ten o'clock last night fire was discovered in the melting house of the Blair Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, in the Twenty-third ward. The flames had got such headway that it was feared the whole works would be destroyed, and word was at once sent to Hazelwood Station, on the Connellsville Railroad, from whence a dispatch was sent to the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which was promptly transmitted to the Fire Alarm Telegraph office. The operator called struck the alarm as from box ten, which brought the City and assistant Engineers and several fire companies to City Hall. Chief Engineer White, with the Relief and Duquesne Engine Companies and the Niagara Hose Company, repaired to the scene of the fire, and found that the melting house was then almost totally destroyed. The Relief, which was the first on the ground, was taken to the river's edge and put to work upon the building. It saved the spread of the fire from the building named, and also prevented a total destruction of the machinery.

The works named stand on the river bank at Glenwood, and are quite extensive. The building destroyed was an iron clad and stood next to the river. The works had not been in operation since Saturday, and although it is not known how the fire orginated, it is believed to have been caused by the gas from the furnace communicating with roof. The furnace, as well as the crane and other machinery, suffered with the burning of the building, but at the time of our reporter's visit to the scene, of course the extent of the loss could not be known. No doubt it will reach $25,000. We learned that there was a full insurance, all in Eastern companies.

Our Manufactories.

The *American Manufacturer*, of this week, contains the following notes of interest concerning the manufactories of Pittsburgh and vicinity:

Chess, Smyth & Co. are about to put in a train of 12-inch rolls, in place of the present old train, to roll plate for their tank machines.

Substantial brick buildings have been erected by the Allegheny Car and Transportation Company, at Sawmille Station, in place of the wooden structure destroyed by fire last spring, the damaged machinery has been recovered or replaced, and everything is ready for operations.

Messrs. Carpenter & Co., of the Keystone Steam Pump Works, this city, have recently shipped one of their Finch pumps, and also an Inch blower to the new oil works of Weisenberger, on the West Penn Railroad, and also a small pump to the County Workhouse, for boiling purposes.

McKean Station, a mile this side of McKeesport, is becoming a place of considerable importance. The tin works and Jones, Ingold & Co.'s new steel works are located there, and the McKeesport Car Works Company are negotiating for land there, intending to move their works to that place. Already, lots are selling for $300.

Messrs. A. J. Nellis & Co., of this city, are shipping the first fifteen bales of Nellis' cotton tie for binding cotton bales. There are two other firms in this city who make the same kind of goods. These tie consists of a hoop iron, to which is attached a buckle. They are giving universal satisfaction, and the demand is rapidly increasing.

The Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company are making from 18,000 to 20,000 steel plows, mowers and reapers, per annum, for a firm in Rockford, Illinois. The company are putting in a 3-ton Siemens melting furnace for casting ingots. This will vastly increase their facilities. They make steel castings for the manufacture of patent process. The works are running with a full set of hands, and are turning out some very heavy castings.

Mr. N. W. Hussey, of this city, has recently completed the manufacture of a very superior quality of cast steel castings. This is the third establishment of the kind which has been erected here within the past two years.

Messrs. Kloman, Park & Co., proprietors of the Iron City Tool Works, have within the past few days commenced the manufacture of axes. They claim for these axes a superiority from the fact that the poll is planished and ground, the knife into the body of his victim, was sufficient time for deliberation." Hilton had equal time for deliberation, and as for his capacity to form an intent to take life, the manner in which he consummated the murder is ample proof on that point. No man, in the full possession of all his senses, could have executed the murderous deed. Hilton did. He was reinstated for sentence, and will probably get the full extent of the law.

SQUIBS FROM SPIRIT.

THERE is some talk of a match race coming off before a two hundred and twenty five pound policeman, who patrols the south side of one of the old wards, and Nolan's old gray mule is going to go *backwards*. I will bet my pile on the mule.

LOCUST street between Magee and Stevenson streets, is being paved, and the troubled *spirit* of that locality is happy.

I NEVER felt so much like seeking an office in my life as I did one day last week, when I saw the "viewers" sitting comfortably on a door step in Sharpsburg.

A GENTLEMAN who had expressed an opinion on what he considered the most offensive odor he ever smelt in his life, would have to take it back, as Mr. Lewis had thrown a bucketful of Kelly's court, when the ash cart was receiving the monthly deposits of the tenants.

THERE is some talk of having a law enacted at Harrisburg, which will compel the owners of property owners to pay for the coats which police officers wear out while leaning up against the corners. After a full and impartial hearing, occupying more than three hours, the committee returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, and the accused was expelled from membership in the church.

The physician in this case is an old resident of the East End, of good standing as a church member, and against whom, until this unfortunate affair, no word of reproach has ever been uttered. Both the congregation and the community at large in that locality were reluctant at first to credit the story of his fall, but the evidence, we are told, was of such a character as to leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who sat as jurors in the case. "'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true."

THE HILLON MURDER CASE.

A Verdict of Murder of the Second Degree.

The case of Hezekiah K. Hillon, the colored barber, tried for the murder of policeman Welmar, terminated yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, by the finding of a verdict of "guilty of murder of the second degree." The circumstances of this case, as has already been remarked, were very plain and simple. The defendant, while drunk and disorderly, was arrested by the deceased, and while on the way to the lock-up the prisoner drew a pistol and shot the officer in the breast, the ball passing through the heart. It was in proof that the defendant, when under the influence of liquor, could not control himself, and hence the jury was led to believe that he was incapable at the time of the exercise of his faculties of deliberation and premeditation; or, in other words, incapable of forming a specific intent to kill. The law defines murder as "when the accused the benefit of any 'reasonable doubt' they may entertain, arising out of the testimony, the verdict, under the circumstances, is not surprising. Nevertheless, as the legal quibbles and technicalities, it is difficult to view this case as one involving doubt. When a man arms himself with a pistol and gets drunk—or gets drunk and arms himself when in that condition—he means mischief. If he imposes his will into the hands of an officer of the law, and has sense and will enough left to send a bullet to the heart of the latter, leaving him in charge, he surely has capacity to deliberate and premeditate. It was the late Judge McClure, we believe, who said, in charging a jury in a similar case: "From the time that the defendant raised his arm and the pistol and the knife into the body of his victim, was sufficient time for deliberation." Hillon had equal time for deliberation, and as for his capacity to form an intent to take life, the manner in which he consummated the murder is ample proof on that point. No man, in the full possession of all his senses, and understanding the very consequences which ensued, could have succeeded any better than Hillon did. He was reinstated for sentence, and will probably get the full extent of the law.

A CHURCH CASE.

Serious Charge Against a Prominent Physician in the East End—Hearing Before a Church Session—A verdict of Guilty, and the Accused Expelled.

It has been rumored for some days past that serious charges had been preferred, before the session of a Methodist Episcopal Church, in the East End, against a prominent physician, and member thereof. The story went that a young lady, recently married, had confessed to her husband that she had been guilty of improprieties with the physician in question. The announcement caused a separation between the newly wedded pair, who were "then living" in Philadelphia, and the trouble being brought before the minister of the church and others, resulted in the call of the parties before the session for trial of the case on a fixed day. Meantime, however, a sister of the married lady made a similar confession, which caused additional consternation among the church members.

Yesterday afternoon the session convened for the trial of the accused. The court consisted of a committee of seven. Among the charges were that of adultery, the accused being a married man, and the specifications were numerous. The box or failed to put in an appearance either in person or by counsel. The pastor of the church, who was, we believe, the presiding officer of the court, appointed as counsel to represent the accused a well-known attorney residing on Broad street, in the East End. A clergyman of the M. E. denomination conducted the case on behalf of the church. The married woman referred to and her sister, a young lady of some nineteen years, were the principal witnesses. After a full and impartial hearing, occupying more than three hours, the committee returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, and the accused was expelled from membership in the church.

The physician in this case is an old resident of the East End, of good standing as a church member, and against whom, until this unfortunate affair, no word of reproach has ever

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1874.

THE Philadelphia *Press* truthfully says: "The Democratic party is the party of free trade and industrial prostration. The thousands of workingmen who are out of employment to-day will have their miseries increased ten-fold by the success of that party this fall."

"A TARIFF for revenue only," is the Democratic watchword of the hour. An anti-protective policy in Congress would completely bankrupt the manufacturers of this city. Every vote cast by them for a Democratic Congressman is a blow struck at the ir own most vital interests.

"A CHANGE of two votes in every hundred," say the Democrats, "will give us a splendid victory in Pennsylvania on the 3d of November." Republican voters, you who are thinking of casting "complimentary" ballots for Democratic friends, remember this, and vote for your party's nominees.

THE Democratic press throughout the State are urging the members of their party to stand by their Congressional nominees, "as a single vote may turn the political scale in the next Congress." Such being the case, Republicans should spare no effort to secure the return of men upon whom they can depend, to represent them.

IF THE manufacturers, business men and workingmen of Allegheny county think they can afford to encourage a party whose control of Congress would inevitably create another financial panic, compared with which the panic of last fall would be but as a drop in the bucket, they should vote for HOPKINS and COCHRAN for Congress. But not, under any circumstances, otherwise.

THESE are the last days of the campaign. Do the Republicans of Allegheny county and Western Pennsylvania fully comprehend the importance of the fact? There is work to be done. Let all friends of good government and public honor and decency bestir themselves during these two or three remaining days, and do all that they can to insure a great and signal Republican triumph.

SHOULD the Democracy carry the next Congress, FERNANDO WOOD will be elected Speaker of the House. He is a pronounced free trader, and would unquestionably pack the Committee on Ways and Means with free traders. Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRAN claim to be protectionists; yet there is not a doubt but that, in the wholly improbable event of their election to Congress, they would vote with their party for Speaker, as against the Republican nominee for the same position. And then what would become of all their fine professions of devotion to the principle of protection to American industry?

LET every Republican remember that the House of Representatives at Washington must be kept in the hands of loyal men. It has been aptly said that it is the key to the political position, and it must be held by the friends of freedom and human progress. The election of a Democratic Congress means the abrogation of the Constitutional Amendments, and the virtual disfranchisement of the colored race. Let the Republicans of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third districts, then, rally in their might to the polls on the 3d proximo, and secure a grand victory for our standard-bearers, NEGLEY and BAYNE.

THE Republicans of the Allegheny city Senatorial district (the Forty-second) should vote as one man for their candidate, Mr. HUGH MCNEILL. He has always been a warm-hearted, consistent Republican, and an active worker in the ranks. His opponent is an old-line, pro-slavery Democrat, and has not a single political idea or sentiment in sympathy with those who have controlled this district for so many years. There is a safe working majority in the district, but in this "off year" not a single Republican vote should be thrown away. Let them all be cast where they will tell—solid for MCNEILL.

WORKINGMEN of the Sixth Legislative district, remember that Mr. GEORGE ARCHBOLD, the candidate selected as a most worthy and competent representative of the laboring classes, not only of his district, but of the whole county as well, has been most unjustly and bitterly assailed by his political opponents, who hope to secure his defeat by sheer falsehoods. He has challenged his slanderers to produce the proof, but they remain dumb—or only open their mouths to repeat their slanders. Let every workingman—every honest voter in the Republican ranks—put his seal of condemnation upon such villainous warfare.

THE farmers of Western Pennsylvania will do well to bear in mind that the free traders of New York are moving in concert to obtain a repeal or modification of the wool tariff; and the New York *Economist*, a free trade organ, says that the movement is intended to be in concert with a similar movement in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other commercial cities, and intimates that it is designed to organize a heavy pressure upon Congress the coming winter. Unless the farmers of this section are bent upon contributing to their own injury, they will vote for the candidates of the Republican party, Congressional, State and Legislative.

WHAT is a bolter? No better definition can be given than is afforded in the terse and epigramatic words of Hon. A. G. OLMSTED, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of this State: "The bolter is a disorganizer, and demonstrates by his action that he regards the party and its success as subordinate to his personal ambition, and that the principles and the party were valuable to the country so long only as they could be successfully used to confer offices and honors upon him." True, every word of it. The soundness of the principles of the Republican party cannot be gainsaid, and hence all nominations made according to the forms and under the organization of that party, should be faithfully sustained by the members thereof.

REMEMBER that a Democratic majority in Congress will be ruled by an ex-Confederate majority, which will fix the policy of Congress as to reconstruction, and also as to paying Southern war claims. There were ninety-four Democratic votes in the last Congress, and of these, fifty-two were either ex-rebel officers or persons whose courses during the war were such that they were obliged to take the modified oath prescribed for rebels before they could occupy their seats. Heavy Democratic gains are expected to be made in the South this year, and if that party should obtain control of Congress, the rebel element would determine the policy of that body with respect to our banking and tariff system, and on all questions pertaining to affairs in the South. Not a very captivating prospect for Northern business men and Union soldiers, is it?

SENATOR HUMPHREYS, of the Forty-fifth district (south of the rivers), who has been honored for so many years with the unanimous support of the Republican workingmen of this county, is just as fully entitled to their united suffrages to-day as ever, and we are positive he will receive the full majority of his district, notwithstanding the unfair means employed to draw votes from him. The attempt to saddle upon him the paternity of the act relative to the more safe and speedy collection of taxes in this city, having been fully explained and exploded, removes the only serious cause of complaint against him. His opponent, Dr. WOOD, is laboring under a load of blunders and inconsistencies heavy enough to sink any candidate, much more certainly one who has not shown a single qualification for the office. The majority in this district is not large, and hence every active Republican should do his full share towards getting out a full vote.

THERE are some Republicans who, being on friendly terms with Democratic candidates, are tempted to cast "complimentary votes" for them. They reason in this way: "O, Mr. Blank is a good, clever fellow; he is not fit for the place to which he aspires, and has no chance of an election; but he wants to stand well in his district, and I will give him a vote out of merely personal regard." Republicans should reflect that such a course only encourages unfit candidates to seek office, and discourages those who are really worthy. No Republican can cast a complimentary vote for a Democratic candidate, without doing injustice to his party nominee. The franchise is a high privilege, and its proper exercise a sacred duty. No citizen should cast his ballot as a mere act of courtesy towards any man. His vote should mean something more than a mere expression of good-fellowship. It should represent the political faith and convictions of the voter. To cast a complimentary vote is to trifle with the franchise, and to be guilty of an inconsistency which all prudent, thinking men carefully avoid. Let all Republicans vote according to their consciences, and not be led astray by personal considerations. Let there be no compromise between duty and flattery.

HOPKINS AND THE TARIFF.

Mr. JAMES H. HOPKINS is not the first man who has stolen the livery of heaven to serve the devil in. His attempt to dress himself up in Republican clothes and pass himself off as a tariff man is as conspicuous a failure as that of the ass to don the lion's skin. The ears would stick out, in that case, in spite of all he could do, and betrayed him.

If the tariff plank in the Republican State platform expresses his views on that question, then his proper place is in the Republican ranks. That is the only place in which he can carry out that platform. No Democrat can be a protective tariff man and carry out his views in that party. His party, *as a party*, is against him, and a swimmer against wind and tide has as poor a chance of getting to shore as a tariff Democrat has of giving potency to his opinions on the tariff in an anti-tariff party.

Mr. HOPKINS knows that the Democratic State Convention, which met only a few weeks ago in this city, did not say a word in its platform on the tariff question. It passed it by as a matter of utter indifference. *That* is his party platform, and he is running as the candidate of a party that has no opinions to express on such matters. He cannot be allowed, after this notorious and shameless failure of his party to put itself on record, to steal *our* platform and use it as a standing place.

We care nothing for the private convictions of Mr. HOPKINS on this or any other question. He is a party man and a party candidate, and he is bound by the action of his party. As a tariff man in Congress, acting against his party associates, he would be powerless to help the people of this district. His hands would be tied and his action paralysed by his party associates. No man ever lived in this country who was able or powerful enough to stand up successfully in his party, *against* his party. It is a political impossibility.

The awkwardness, too, with which Mr. HOPKINS assays to wear the Republican uniform is proof that he is not used to wearing it. "The hands are the hands of Esau, but the voice is the voice of Jacob."

The people of Pennsylvania had a sad experience once before of the futility of trusting to the tariff professions of Democrats. In 1844 the State was carried against Mr. CLAY by just such a pious fraud as Mr. HOPKINS is now attempting. Mr. DALLAS was a Pennsylvanian, and the election of the POLK and DALLAS ticket was urged on Pennsylvania as the best method of maintaining the protective tariff of 1842. The Allegheny county Democrats of that day, in common with their party friends throughout the State, went constantly shouting through our streets the party chorus of—

"*We will* have Polk and Dallas
And the tariff of '42."

There is no doubt in our minds that Mr. DALLAS was, at that time, as good a tariff man as Mr. HOPKINS now thinks he is, and that the party in this State felt confident they were choosing a man faithful to Pennsylvania traditions and interests; yet, in 1846, when the free traders pressed the repeal of the tariff of 1842, and the substitution for it of a tariff under which our industry withered as leaves before the hot blast, and the vote on its repeal in the United States Senate was a tie, *Mr. Dallas, as Vice President, gave the casting vote in favor of free trade.* The knife was thus put to our throats by one of our own men, elected as a tariff Democrat, and trusted to, as such, by those whose all was involved in the murderous act.

We have said that Mr. DALLAS was, in his convictions and feelings, as true a tariff man as Mr. HOPKINS; and so he was. *But he dared not follow his convictions;* and standing there, as he did, to represent his party, and not himself, he felt bound to go with his party and leave his personal preferences out of view. This was but natural in Mr. DALLAS' case; and how much wiser would it be to trust HOPKINS, now, than it was to trust DALLAS, then?

Our advice to every Republican voter is, do not trust any man who goes outside of his party for his party creed. He may think himself sincere, but he is not. When the devil was sick, he wanted to be a saint, just as a Democrat running for office wants to get votes by any profession of faith that promises to gain them; but as the devil, when he got well, ceased to be a saint, so Democrats, when they are elected, forget their professions, or are unable to put them in practice. The only men who can carry out the Republican platform are Republicans. All else are imposters.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS AND THE ELECTION.

Our neighbor, the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt*, does not admire the political writings wherewith zealous partisan journals endeavor to prepare their readers for the elections. On the contrary, these writings seem to our contemporary very much like variations of the venerable nursery story of brave WILLIAM and naughty FREDERICK. One of the two lads was more than humanly good, the other was more than humanly wicked, and the moral inculcated is, that whoever goes with the good boy goes to heaven, and whoever follows the other goes to a place as unlike heaven as possible. Having thus pungently characterized the political exhortations referred to, the *Volksblatt* ventures to say that any journalist who lays such stuff before his readers is either supremely stupid or else he has very little respect for the public. As to German American voters, our contemporary is sure that a majority of them have far outgrown such baby stories, and possess sufficiently sound judgment to consider and decide upon the claims of the two sides, what is worthy of acceptance and what merits rejection upon each.

In this estimate we do not believe that too much is assumed in favor of a majority of the electors in this part of the country, whether they be of German or of American birth. But as an election draws near, especially so important an election as this one does at hand, neither Americans nor German Americans are any the worse for some wholesome exhortation. And exhortation, if inspired by conviction, ought to be and will be earnest. If men who spend their time in studying the events and the political aspects of the time do not acquire strong and decided convictions on the subjects in controversy, who may be expected to have convictions or to be in earnest? Does not the *Volksblatt* believe in earnestness? Probably it does believe in its possibility at least. We confess, however, that we find difficulty in reconciling downright political convictions with some views it expresses with reference to what it considers the right attitude of the Germans towards the pending contest. The experiences of the last year, it thinks, have shown the consequences of adhering steadily to the same party; people are at length not respected by the party, which comes to look upon them as its slaves. Therefore, the right thing to do is, now and then, to turn round and by some well aimed blows to attest their freedom and independence. It then directly applies this doctrine to the Germans. Though the large majority of them have, during a series of years, gone with the Republican party, they have been rewarded for their fidelity with outrages upon their hereditary sentiments and usages. The Republican party, the *Volksblatt* thinks, has "waxed fat," like JESHURUN, in other words, it has become wanton, arrogant, and needs a rough lesson by which it may, peradventure, be brought to reason.

Above, as the reader may remember, our neighbor charges certain partisan writers with showing slight respect for the public. Now we intend no offense when we say that, in addressing such an appeal as the foregoing to its German readers, the *Volksblatt* seems to us to treat them in a way that may be fairly described as contemptuous. We do not believe for a moment that German Republican readers in this part of the country are either impressed or pleased by the assumption on which the appeal is founded. The *Volksblatt* doesn't advise Republicans to become Democrats, does not itself enter the Democratic camp. It would merely use the Democratic party as "a cudgel" wherewith to scourge the ungrateful Republicans. But the Republican party as such is not ungrateful, as we doubt not, intelligent German members of the party will say to their tempter. They will further say that they did not join the party for the party's sake or for any personal motive, but for the sake of the nation, in the interest of free soil and free labor. They joined the party because its principles seemed to them essented to the safety of the Common-wealth of which they were citizens and of which their children and grandchildren would be citizens after them. They know as well as others that the work of the Republican party is not yet done, and that while it remains undone, it is folly, out of pique or irritation, or even just grounds of complaint, to risk the welfare of the nation by helping the Democracy into power. The Democratic party cannot be used as a scourge for the punishment of the Republicans without imminent danger of its becoming the scourge of the nation, a contingency in which Germans would suffer as much as others. They would suffer even more. Vast numbers of the national bonds are held in Germany, and the ascendancy of a party which should depreciate or destroy our national credit, would carry pecuniary embarrassment, want and sorrow into almost every corner of the German's fatherland. Further, even as Southern Democrats remember with undying animosity the part played by German citizens in upholding the Union, many Northern Democrats sympathize with them in their resentment, and the party, if restored to power, would take peculiar pleasure, as one can easily believe, in carrying out a policy offensive and injurious to Germans on both sides of the Atlantic.

For the temperance legislation of which Germans complain the Republican party, as such, is in no sense responsible. In some parts of the country Democrats are conspicuous champions of prohibition, while in many parts Republicans are its zealous antagonists. In fact, temperance so-called is a moral question concerning which the political parties of the country are not divided, the relative degree of sym athy which it commands in any quarter being a purely incidental or rather accidental affair. We cannot believe, therefore, that the German Republicans of Western Pennsylvania can regard the appeal of our able contemporary as respectful or as even entitled to consideration. Under the extraordinary provocation to which they were subjected, German Republicans of Ohio and Indiana may have felt justified in deserting, for the time, the party of their principles. They probably felt in each district that the political issues involved were mainly local, and that no results of national compass or significance would or could flow from their act. In the pending elections of this State they can not reason in the same way. Republican defeats in those Western States have produced an impression and threaten consequences which no sincere and intelligent Republican can regard without anxiety, and it is not to be supposed that Republicans of German birth, with so much at stake, will, under present circumstances, assume the responsibility of playing with great national interests for the mere purpose of giving the party a rough lesson, or of maintaining their independence.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A SINGLE VOTE.

Nearly everybody has, at some time or other, realized the importance of a single vote. A correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* cites the following striking examples of this:

"One vote in the city of New York returned a Republican member to the Assembly, which made a majority in the Legislature of that State for Thomas Jefferson, and gave him the vote of New York, without which he could not have been elected. The whole policy of the United States during the Jefferson and Madison administrations, a period of sixteen years, hung on that one vote. One vote elected Marcus Morton Governor of Massachusetts, in an aggregate popular vote of nearly 100,000. One vote elected William Allen, in the Chillicothe district, to Congress in the year 1834, and one vote subsequently made him United States Senator for six years afterwards. The following case of the kind is still more remarkable: In 1830, Dan Stone, of Cincinnati, was a candidate for the State Legislature. Walking up Main street on the morning of the election, he overtook an acquaintance going to the polls, who intended to vote the opposition ticket, Stone solicited his vote. "We are old friends," said he, "and I know you will show a friend that mark of kindness." Party spirit was then comparatively quiet. The voter replied: "Well, Dan, you are a pretty clever fellow. I don't care if I do." That vote elected Stone, and gave a majority of one in the Legislature which made Thomas Ewing United States Senator. Mr. Ewing's vote on the question of confirming the appointment of Martin Van Buren as Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain enabled the Vice President to give the casting vote against it, and call Mr. Van Buren home. That recall made Mr. Van Buren first, Vice President, and then President, and determined the general political policy of the country for four years. One vote accomplished all this. One vote sent James L. Farro to the Legislature, and made him subsequently Senator."

There never was a time when more important interests were at stake in the country than now. Political duty is as plain as religious duty, or as duty to family and society. It is the imperative duty of every Republican to go to the polls on Tuesday, and vote for the candidates for his party. To shirk the duties of citizenship involved in the present election will be a sin.

THE vast and rapid growth of our manufacturing industries, and the general increase of wealth in this country since 1861, notwithstanding the immense havoc of life, labor and property caused by the rebellion, is a fitting answer to those who cry out against the protective features of our revenue policy. All the facts and considerations of this great question address themselves with special force to the people of Pennsylvania. Only by bringing into operation our home resources and immense facilities for manufacturing, thus erecting villages and cities, and affording home employment to our mechanics and laborers, can we continue to advance in the road of prosperity. It was by no work of the Republican party that the stupendous burden of our national debt was imposed upon us; but, being upon us, we must adapt our policy to our exigencies and reasonable interests. Our laborers cannot afford to work for the meager compensation which foreign artisans receive, and it is an insult and an outrage on the part of the free trade Democracy to ask them to do so. We are in duty bound to give them all the advantages against European competition which our revenue necessities require. It would be disloyalty to the welfare of the nation to do less. The Republican party is the party of protection; the Democratic party is the party of free trade. NEGLEY and BAYNE represent the former, HOPKINS and COCHRAN the latter. Choose well between them.

THE New York *Nation* is very far from being a Republican journal; but it is generally clear-sighted, philosophic and impartial. This is what that paper has to say regarding the late successes of the Democracy out West:

"They will send into Congress a considerable force of politicians who will, we may be sure, be tolerably violent and extravagant in their talk about the South and the public debt and the currency, and this talk will find plenty of echo among their followers out-of-doors, and will rouse a great deal of unreasoning expectation at the South, and spread alarm among the public creditors, and deepen the already too deep distrust and despondency of business circles."

Those electors of Allegheny county who propose to vote for HOPKINS and COCHRAN for Congress should take care lest in their heedlessness of right political principle they saddle upon themselves a heavy burden of additional taxation. Men who consult their pockets will vote for the candidates of the Republican party, NEGLEY and BAYNE.

Steam Power.

Some statistics compiled by the Prussian Statistical Bureau seem to show that while our American free-traders are lamenting over the decay of American commerce, our country is really one of the foremost nations in the world in the use of steam. Thus, in stationary engines the comparison stands thus: United States, 40,191 engines, 1,215,711 horse-power; England, 40,000 engines, 936,405 horse-power; France, 27,041 engines, 325,507 horse-power. We also lead in locomotive engines, viz.: United States, 14,223 engines; Great Britain, 10,932; France, 4,933. Total steam engines, both stationary and locomotive, 3,800,000 horse-power in the United States, and 3,300,000 in Great Britain. It is only as ocean steamers that we are behind, viz.: Great Britain, 3,061 steamers, 2,624,431 tonnage; United States, 403 steamers, 488,040 tonnage; Germany, 225 steamers, 171,039 tonnage. Before 1880 our account will stand very different in ocean steamers. But in the meantime, on land we are indisputably supreme in steam power, being 500,000 horses ahead of England.

AT A late assize in Ireland two men were condemned to be hanged. On receiving sentence, one of them addressed the judge, and said he had two favors to ask of him. "What are they?" inquired his lordship. "First your honor," said Pat, "will you let me hang this man before I am hanged myself?" "What is the other request?" said the judge. "Why, please your honor, will you let my wife hang me? for she will do it more tenderly than the hangman—and then what she will receive for the job will help the poor crater to pay her rent."

A new puff. A Philadelphia steam-tug is called the George W. Childs.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The squirrel chatters merrily,
The nut falls ripe and brown,
And, gem-like, from the jewelled tree
The leaf comes fluttering down,
And, restless in his plumage gay,
From bush to bush loud screams the jay.

The *Post* has not been guilty of an act of reflection for a month.

Autumn is getting on fast, and soon will be as dead as the fallen leaves.

When the *Post* has nothing else to kick at it kicks out at eternal and inconceivable space.

Remember our county candidates, and give them a big lift toward victory this week.

Men and brethren, if you have money to bet, beware how you bet it on the figuring of the *Post*.

New Jersey has $1,500,000 invested in cranberry culture, and is going to increase the amount.

Mr. Tullivant, a wretched Illinois farmer, will have only 350,000 bushels of corn, this year.

The vanilla aroma has been discovered in pine sap, and will now be manufactured on a large scale.

The Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday, November 26, as Thanksgiving day.

Our Republican friends must arouse themselves to the consciousness that votes are necessary to elect their candidates.

The few days that remain before the election should be given to quiet, earnest work. All the signs are encouraging.

The Republicans of Allegheny county should not forget that they are to the State what Pennsylvania is to the nation.

It is affirmed that the Government is annually defrauded out of a million dollars by the use of washed postal stamps.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has just decided that the union of shoemakers called the Knights of St. Crispin has a legal existence.

People are requested not to make a steady use of hydrate of chloral. The London *Sanitary Record* pronounces it a dangerous poison.

Prosperous out there. The California foundries and other manufactories are so crowded with work that they are running night and day.

Sixty thousand salmon eggs have been safely landed in Maryland, by express, from California, and have been placed in the breeding ponds.

Republicans, do not let your confidence in your strength be your downfall. Go to the polls in a mass, and make no trade underhanded circumstances.

The Democrats have lost the confidence of two weeks ago, and their journals have changed their boasting tone to one of earnest and piteous entreaty.

The Democrats of Rhode Island are, indeed, in a sorry plight. Both their nominees for Congress have declined, and they seem not to know what to do.

These are halcyon days for sportsmen. Whether for field, covert, wild fowl or trap-shooting, these passing autumn days are most favorable and inviting.

The domestic servant problem in England has resulted in the proposition by several experienced mistresses to organize a society of non-resident helpers.

After the first of next January the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not allow any of its officers or employees to be connected with any other corporation.

Co-education is being put on trial extensively in London. The workingmen's and workingwomen's colleges have been united into the "College for Men and Women."

A text with reference to the Democracy: "Because you have made your iniquity to be remembered, in that your transgressions are discovered, so that in all your dealings your sins do appear."

During the war, every rebel success was hailed as a Democratic victory; and now every Democratic victory is hailed with ecstacy by the still rampant rebel element of the Southern States.

Does prohibition prohibit? The arrests for drunkenness in Boston average one to every sixteen inhabitants, while in New York, where there is no prohibitory law, they average one in forty-two.

Reports from two hundred and fourteen points in Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio and Indiana, the great corn and hog producing States, indicate a decrease in hogs and a fair crop of corn.

The Kiowa chiefs, Big Tree, Santanta and others, who were captured with arms in their hands, will be tried by court martial for violating the terms on which they were released by the United States Government.

The people of Allegheny county, who are always so quick to apprehend the situation when it relates to the interests of trade and industry, will not be likely to vote for the candidates of the free trade Democracy.

The new steamer City of Peking, *en route* to San Francisco, disabled her screw by the loss of two blades, one of them having become detached two days out from New York and the second on the twelfth day. She put into Rio Janeiro to repair damages.

PERSONAL.

A son of the late Charles Dickens has been appointed constable in the Northwest police force in Canada. He served on the police force in India.

It is said that General Sherman's friends are moving actively in his behalf, and making arrangements to bring him forward for the next Presidency.

A number of practical jokers in an interior California town accused a poor Swiss of having set a fire that occurred in town. He took the matter very much to heart, wrote a pathetic farewell letter to his brothers, and killed himself.

That dreadful creature, the old classmate is after Mr. Blaine. He recollects that the Speaker was known among the boys as "Oysey." Blaine on account of a physical peculiarity; was the best mathematician of the class, but couldn't debate worth a cent.

Dr. Redfield, the well-known correspondent, being on a railroad train the other day when an accident occurred, successfully amputated a number of arms and two or three legs for unfortunate passengers. The Doctor never travels without his saddle-bags.

"John Brown's body" is laid under a huge granite boulder in North Elba, Essex county, New York. The farm consists of eighty acres of land, and produces little but potatoes and beans. The family have dispersed; but the house is used as an inn, with a sign

JOHN BROWN'S HOUSE.
Refreshments.
Trout and chickens 50 cents.
Lodgings if desired.

The Arcadian Club of New York, proposes to offer a suitable testimonial to our greatest American actress, Miss Charlotte Cushman, whose final farewell to the stage reawakens the recollections of the great achievements of her earlier days. This Club has distinguished itself by the fitness and impressiveness of the testimonials it has hitherto rendered to public men, to American artists, and to foreigners of genius. It will honor itself—and express the sentiments of all that is best in our society—by paying tribute to our great countrywomen.

The Ingredients of Some of the Delicious Beverages of the Day.

Through a recent convert to the temperance cause, the ingredients of the bills some of the spirituous and malt liquors, so-called, are composed, are given to the public, to-wit:

Bourbon, or rye whisky, is manufactured from highwines, commonly called fusel oil whisky; made to-day and drank three days after. It also contains vinegar, syrup, oil of bourbon, French coloring, bluestone, and other poisonous chemicals. It costs 80 cents to $1 00 a gallon, and retails for $5 00@6 00 a gallon.

Cognac brandy is made from French or Cologne spirits, burnt sugar, oil of cognac, vinegar, bluestone, Jamaica rum, honey, syrup, port wine, French coloring, alum, and aloes. It costs $2 00 a gallon, and retails from $6 00 to $10 00 a gallon.

Irish or Scotch whisky is made from Canada highwines, or new distilled whisky, one week old, saltpeter, fine salt, essence of oil of Scotch or Irish whisky, fusel oil, syrup, bluestone, St. Croix rum, some imported Irish or Scotch whisky for flavor. It costs $1 50, and retails for $6 00 per gallon.

What sells for the best old Holland gin is made from French spirits, water, oil of juniper, syrup, white wine vinegar, bluestone, New England rum, peach pits, with some imported gin for flavor.

Old Tom gin is made from the same ingredients, but double syrup is added to make it sweeter. It costs $1 25 a gallon, and retails for $5 00. It is also bottled as a medicine, and sold for the kidney disease.

Jamaica and St. Croix rum is made of double refined highwines, French coloring, oil of rum, fusel oil, vinegar, bluestone, burnt sugar, molasses syrup, with some imported Jamaica, Cuba or St. Croix rum for flavor, alum, aloes and prune juice.

Stock ale or porter is diluted with oil of vitriol, strychnine and aqua fortis to make it keep. New ale is diluted with oil of vitriol and damaged molasses. Lager beer contains a little malt, plenty of water, some inferior hops, rosin, tar saleratus, soda, with four different chemicals to make it keep after brewing.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS ROWSWELL.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. MCGORD,
JAMES K. LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHBOLD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN A. MCQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

The Dictates of Common Sense.

Persons who in most things are prompt to obey the dictates of common sense, too often neglect them when they point to the necessity of promptly re-vitalizing the depleted body and the wearied mind. And yet how foolish and dangerous it is to neglect such monitions! Disease follows closely on the track of weakness and exhaustion. Arrest his silent but rapid stride by prompt invigoration. The most reliable agent that can be selected for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a palatable hygeian elixir which possesses the true requisites for toning, regulating and tranquilizing both body and mind, and which is, besides, the chosen remedy of the American people for relieving weakness or disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, as well as the numerous array of complaints which ultimately follow derangements of these organs.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., commencing from the first and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office. BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, CAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Reid, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK
IN THE CITY IN THE WAY OF
Fresh and Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, Imported Soaps, Perfumes, Colognes,

Of every kind will be found at the corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street. We have also Dr. LAVILLE'S great FRENCH REMEDY for the CURE of RHEUMATISM and GOUT, the best remedy in the world; has never been known to fail. No trouble to show goods, remember, at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.
Prescriptions carefully compounded.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned for Furnishing three Rooms of the Bayard School House, Seventeenth Ward, with suitable Furniture for School purposes, one Primary and two Grammar Rooms.

GEORGE TESSE, Secretary Board,
Fortieth and Butler streets, Seventeenth Ward.

1874. FALL AND WINTER 1875
HATS, CAPS
AND
FURS!
A Large and Attractive Stock
OF
NEW DESIRABLE GOODS,
FOR THE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.
R. H. PALMER,
151 WOOD ST.

ESTD 1856.
DOOLEY'S
YEAST POWDER
THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING BREAD
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the best, because perfectly pure.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Be sure to ask for
Dooley's Yeast Powder
And do not be put off with any other kind.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels Restaurants and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels, for short or long voyages.
The market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short weight. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is warranted full strength and full weight.
Sold at Wholesale and Retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.
DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS
69 NEW ST. NEW YORK.
d29

TREES, BULBS, FLOWERS.
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees.
Small Fruits, Holland Bulbs, in great variety.
Winter Blooming Plants.
Cut Flowers in every style.
Gold Fish, Canary Birds.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
Send for Catalogue. m7th

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP.

DRY GOODS.
NOW READY!
NEW
FALL DRY GOODS!
AT
A. D. McKEE'S,
No. 59 Market St.
EVERY DEPARTMENT NOW CONTAINS
Choice Seasonable Goods.
New Fall Dry Goods!
GREAT
Closing Out
SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
Dry Goods
Marked Down to Close Out!
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.
Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.
To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.
A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Henrietta reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!
IN
Dry Goods,
AT
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
In consequence of our recent embarrassment, and to convert our large stock of goods into cash as rapidly as possible, we will offer for the next few weeks some Bargains that will be unprecedented in the history of the Dry Goods Trade.
Our Stock is unusually Full and Complete, and will be kept fully supplied with all the BEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS as they are offered in the Eastern Markets. It is a good time now to make purchases, as at no time for the last fifteen years have the prices of Dry Goods been so low as now.
We respectfully ask an examination of the Quality of our Goods and a comparison of our Styles and Prices with those of any other house in the Dry Goods Trade.
ERWIN'S, ERWIN'S, ERWIN'S,
172 AND 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STYLES
ALL IN AND CAN BE SEEN
AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS'
Tailoring Establishment,
No. 98 Wylie Avenue.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

FIRE BRICK.
STAR FIRE BRICK WORKS.
REED & HARBISON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BENEZET and CLARION BRANDS
OF
Fire Brick
Adapted to all descriptions of Furnaces where a high heat is required. All varieties of Tile and Shaped Brick made to order.
Office and Works—SMALLMAN, TWENTY-SECOND AND RAILROAD STREETS.

SAVAGE, GLADE & SAVAGE
Mountain Fire Brick,
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY FIRE BRICK IN THE MARKET.
J. & J. M. PORTER,
Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the sale of the above named Brands.
Also, Manufacturers of WEST VIRGINIA FIRE BRICK AND FIRE CLAY, SHIPPING
P. O. Address—NEW CUMBERLAND, W. VA.
Pittsburgh Office—No. 5 SMITHFIELD STREET, Monongahela House Building.

Fairbank's Standard
Scales
Of all kinds. Be careful to

MANUFACTURERS.

PIG LEAD

LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD,
BAR LEAD, LEAD WIRE,
PIG TIN BLOCK TIN PIPE,
BAR TIN TINNERS' SOLDER,
PLUMBERS' SOLDER,
INGOT COPPER, SPELTER,
ANTIMONY, BRASS CASTINGS,
BABBITT METAL.

Bailey, Farrell & Co.,
167 Smithfield Street.

NAILS, NAILS, NAILS.
WHEELING NAILS.
Nails of Every Variety.
Winslow Patent Bare Nail.
Bar, Sheet and Galvanized Iron,
Terne Plate, &c.,
SOLD BY
ONIONS & BALDWIN,
No. 10 WOOD STREET.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of Machinery, Furnace and Rolling Mill Castings, Stoves, Hollow Ware, corner of Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

GEO. W. STEVENSON.....WM. L. STEVENSON
GEO. W. STEVENSON & BRO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware
Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,
PLAIN AND FANCY GRATES, &c
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
131 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.
GOODS DELIVERED.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED AND SAND
ROLLS,
Of acknowledged superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
Hasking Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings,
Of Every Description.
Office and Warehouse: 28 WOOD STREET, corner Second avenue.

Totten&Co
FULTON FOUNDRY,
Cor. Twenty-Fourth and Railroad Sts.
TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
Blast Furnace Engines,
PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS,
SHEARS AND PUNCHES,
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,
Ore Pulverizers
Of Improved Construction.

Mills for Grinding Brick Clay.
Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered.
ROLLS TURNED.

Phoenix Roll Works.
JAMES B. YOUNG & CO.
Patent Semi-Steel, and Cast Iron
Chill Rolls
SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,
Haskin' Patent Double Spiral Pinions
Cast and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current
41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

Iron City and Siberian Iron Works
ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheet Iron
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, No. 109 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY
AND
PIPE WORKS
The Largest and Most Complete
PIPE FOUNDRY
IN THE WORLD.
CAPACITY, 200 TONS GAS AND WATER MAINS DAILY.
CONTRACTORS FOR ERECTION OF GAS AND WATER WORKS COMPLETE.
WM. SMITH & SONS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for all sizes and quantities respectfully solicited.
ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.
Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,
PROPRIETORS OF
PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,
Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1818, and
PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,
Formerly Jones & Nimick, Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1836. Manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Parkmiller Patent Platforms and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.
Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.
General Founders.
HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.
Corner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS
Everson, Macrum & Co.,
Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
Sheet, Bar, Band and Scroll Iron
Office and Works, Second Avenue,
Immediately above Upper Pennsylvania Bridge, PITTSBURGH
Nos. 88 Water and 109 First Ave., Pittsburgh

Special attention given to FINE SHEET.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1850.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, Office and Warehouse, BINGHAM Street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, South Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.,
R. E. CARPENTER.

LUMBER &C.

J. H. MORRISON,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
SAWED LUMBER,
BOXES, CORING, AILINGS, LATHS, RAIL KEGS, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
No. 386 River Avenue,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

CAUGHIE BROS.
Michigan Lumber
AND
SHINGLES,
TO THE TRADE ONLY.
OFFICE: 88½ FOURTH AVENUE.

FLOUR.
Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,
In store and to arrive. For Sale by
D. WALLACE.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN.
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID,
NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA,
And AQUA AMMONIA.
OFFICE—No. 13 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH

FINANCIAL.

ALTOONA
Permanent Improvement Loan,
FOR SALE BY
St. Clair Banking Company.

SEVEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS, free from State and local taxation. The ST. CLAIR BANKING CO., No. 16 SIXTH STREET, offer a limited number of the Bonds of the Permanent Improvement Loan of the City of Altoona, Penna., at par and accrued interest. These Bonds are issued in pursuance with an act of Assembly approved April 10th, 1872, in sums of $500 and $1,000, and bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent., payable half January and July, in Altoona or Philadelphia. As the whole loan is but $250,000, the investment is a most desirable one, and but a limited amount will be offered for sale.

ST. CLAIR BANKING CO.,
No. 16 SIXTH street.
ROBT. ARTHURS, President.
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier. 7

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The Tradesmen's National Bank
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,
Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH,
No. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL STOCK - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

Freehold Bank
AND
BUILDING ASSOCIATION,
No. 68 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$200,000.
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE.....$500,000.

EDWARD HOUSE.....President.
THOMAS STEEL.....Sec'y and Treasurer.
JAMES P. SPEER.....Cashier.
7:tths-3t

CENTRAL BANK,
No. 47 BANK BLOCK, Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL.....$100,000.
Bank of Discount and Deposit.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

DIRECTORS.
Thomas Fawcett, Madison Bailey,
D. W. C. Carroll, J. F. Denniston,
James H. Hopkins, George Shiras,
Julius Adler, Abram Hayes,
James Rowan, James H. Aiken,
J. H. Walker, James Wilson.

THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President.
J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
M. RUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier. 7:tths

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Agency for STOCK DRAFTS ON LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
B. K. Jamison & Co.,
BANKERS,
N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.
Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

Chas. Cambios & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 88 South Third St.
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD SILVER, &c.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Particular attention given to investments.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS,
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Stamped as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,
Twenty-ninth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL.
CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES.
ELLIPTIC PLATFORM and SEAT SPRINGS.
AXLES AND AXLE TREE PLATES.
SHOVEL, SPADE AND HOE PLATES.
STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
88 Water and 109 First Ave., Pittsburgh

Best Refined Cast Steel
Of Every Description; Also, BEST
Refined German Plow & Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
Manufacturers o All Descriptions of
STEEL.
BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL.
CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES.
ELLIPTIC PLATFORMS AND SEAT SPRINGS.
AXLES AND AXLE TREE PLATES.
SHOVEL, SPADE AND HOE PLATES.
STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
88 Water and 109 First Ave., Pittsburgh

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 28, 1874.

The "money question" still excites the interest of both practical business men and theorists, and plans to remedy whatever evils now exist, are constantly brought being brought before the public. A correspondent of one of the New York dailies, who believes the Government, and not the banks, should have whatever benefit accrues from the use of circulating notes, advocates the withdrawal of the national bank circulation on the ground, that the right of the State to reserve to itself the exclusive power of issuing metallic money applies with exactly the same force to the issue of paper money. This principle being conceded the granting of the power, without compensation to a company of private stockholders, is in the nature of a feudal monopoly. However, to carry out this plan it is proposed to create a "Currency Department" wholly independent of the Treasury, and free from political influences of a party character, to which shall be confided the duty of supplying a paper circulation having a "uniform permanent standard of value." The writer then expresses himself as in favor of what is called the inconvertible 3.65 bond, to be issued in sums of not less than $100, which will no doubt be a means of collecting many millions of cheap capital, a large part of which can be used for paying off the higher interest-bearing debt; and if it does what is in addition claimed for the plan, namely, acts as a joint regulator with gold in maintaining "uniformity of circulation," or "elasticity," as some express it, so much the better. But the Currency Department should likewise be authorized to issue thirty-day certificates of deposit, for smaller sums than $100—say, as low as $20 or even $10—so as to make it and all its branches and agencies, like the British postoffice, a grand people's savings bank. These certificates should bear the same rate of interest as the demand bonds. The two together would attract, in a few years, so large a surplus fund as to go a great way towards extinguishing the whole of the higher interest-bearing debt.

This new department would thus correspond to the issue department of the Bank of England, into which would be paid all the taxes and proceeds of loans and sales of Government property. It would doubtless be objected to this, that we constantly see the evil of the Bank of England system, because as soon as a few millions of deposits are drawn out, the bank raises the rate of interest in order to attract bullion into her vaults. As the proposed Government currency is not convertible into coin, it could not very heavy and in nearly all instances purchases have been to supply only immediate wants of retailers.

The following table exhibits the receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail, since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,304	Apples, bbls	305
Corn, bushels	52,000	Hay, tons	200
Barley	1,312	Oats, sks	2,258
Butter, pkgs	40	Bacon, tes	25
Potatoes, bush	1,000	Hay, bales	333

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks and since last week. This week. Total.

Flour, bbls	11,599	11,599	22,786
Apples, bbls	1,333	1,774	3,107
Cheese, boxes	6,014	1,460	4,564
Corn, sacks	8,684	4,439	13,101
Wheat, sacks	4,295	4,366	8,661
Barley, sacks	4,213	4,458	10,672
Rye, sacks	3,975	1,107	5,080
Oats, sacks	26,570	14,347	40,914
Buffett, packages	187	222	409
Bacon, pcs	3,750	1,250	5,000
Bacon, tes	307	307	614
Hay, bales	5,347	3,376	8,723
Potatoes, bushels	31,921	19,946	101,867

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—There was a rather quiet market today, with former prices generally maintained. Receipts are considerably decreased, the total for the week being 78,512 bushels.

Wheat—There is a rather weaker feeling in wheat, caused by the downward tendency in Eastern markets, and the large supply which was to be in the country; and some parties are predicting a Eastern boom on the Chicago receipts and Illinois white wheat at $1 25@1 28 ₱ bush; extra Michigan white, $1 22@1 25; Ohio do, $1 20@1 25; amber Illinois spring, $1 17@1 20; No. 2 red, $1 09@1 13. The receipts for the past week are 30,915 bushels; for the past two weeks, 39,422 bushels.

Corn—The market for corn to-day was very quiet, and we noted but few transactions. The general tendency seems to be toward lower prices on old corn, while new is kept steady by the light receipts and the large supply now in sight. We quote high mixed at 54@55c ₱ bush; low mixed, 53@54c; and yellow, nominally 55c, with very light transactions; new car is active at 60@62c per bushel, while new mixed is quoted at 58@59c. The receipts of corn for the past week are 11,050 bushels; for the past two weeks, 22,200 bushels.

Oats—There was some movement in oats, but the market showed a rather drooping tendency. We heard of only one sale during the day, prime white, and that was deliverable at the Connellsville depot, an outside transaction. Receipts were large, considering the time, but seemed to be the generally established price. As the season wears on the first of the month have been 29,053 bushels; there must be a considerable stock in this market, although not so much as has been reported, perhaps, from the fact there has been quite a demand from out-of-town consumers, on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, both West Penn and the Pennsylvania Railroad. We quote mixed at 36@37c ₱ bush; white, 37@38c for mixed. The past week's receipts have been 26,709 bushels; for the past two weeks 109,035 bushels.

Barley—There is a fair demand at a shade lower prices. We quote sales of spring barley at $1 12@1 15 ₱ bushel; fall, $1 20@1 25. Receipts are large, amounting to 17,029 for the past week and 27,502 for the past two weeks.

Rye—The market is steady with a fair demand at $1 00 ₱ bushel. Receipts are considerable, 1,107 bushels for the past week and 5,080 for the past two weeks.

HAY—There is a slight falling off in the heavy receipts of the past two weeks, which foot up 8,723 bales, and to-day the market receives quoted at $20 per ton. We quote prime timothy baling at $20@21 00 on track or wharf: No. 2 do do $17 00@19 00; inferior $14 00@16 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $21 00@22 00. There has been a liberal supply of loose hay on the Allegheny market. Prime, No. 1 timothy is selling at $15 00@17 00; No. 2, $13 00@14 00; second growth clover hay $21 00@22 00; inferior $17 00@20 00.

MILL FEED—The market is strong, and prices steady. Bran is steady at $1 15@1 20 ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 20@1 40 ₱ cwt; middlings at $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; chop feed, $1 70@1 80 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

GROCERIES.

There is a rather dull trade, principally of jobbing character reported. We note to-day a decline of ⅛c on standard sugars and revision of prices in other minor respects. Quotations are as follows:

Green Coffees.	Per.	*Spices.*	
Fancy	24½c	Allspice ₱ lb	12@18½c
Choice	23½c	Cassia, ₱ lb, 40 cts ₱ gl	40
Prime	22 c	Nutmegs, No. 1	90@1 40
Good	20½c	Cloves ₱ lb	40@50
Java	33 c	Pepper, ₱ lb	27 @28 c
Roasted Coffees.		*Miscellaneous.*	
Rio, in papers	26 c	Strictly ch'e X O	85c
Rio, in bulk	25½c	Good	80c
Java	40 c	Prime	65c
Sugars.		Demerara	65c
Standard B	11 c	*Syrups.*	
Standard B	10½c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard extra C	10½c	Sugar drips	65c
Standard extra C	10c	Lower grades	60@65c
Franklin extra C	9½c	*Rice.*	
American extra C	9½c	Choice Carolina	8½c
Extra C	9c	Fair	7½@8c
Yellow C	8½@9 c	Rangoon	6½c
Porto Rico	9½@10 c	*Raisins.*	
Teas.		Layers, ₱ box	$3 40
Young Hyson	50@61 c	Valentia, ₱ lb	10½c
Gunpowder	50@75 c	Currants	9 c
Imperial	50@61 c	Prunes	8 @13½c
Japan	55@61 c	*Starch.*	
Oolong	55@ 85c	Common	5½c
Fancy	$1 00	Silver gloss	9½c
Sundries	75c	Corn	9½c
Candies.		*Soda.*	
Star, full weight	13c	Bi-carb, ₱ 100 kgs	6c
Star, light	11c	Bi-carb, ₱ 1 lb papers	6c

CANNED GOODS.—There is no change to report in the prices of this kind of goods. There is a steady demand at the following quotations:

Fruits in Syrups.			
2 lbs California	2 25	2 lbs Falm'th corn	22
2 lbs blackberries	1 75	2 lbs golden pump-kins	2 25
2 lbs white cherries	2 00	2 lbs green peas	1 75
2 lbs red cherries	2 00	2 lbs marrowfat peas	2 00
2 lbs white cherries	2 50	2 lbs small peas	2 25
2 lbs grapes	2 00	2 lbs tomatoes	1 40
2 lbs gooseberries	1 75	3 lbs do	2 00
2 lbs green gages	2 75	*Oysters, Salmon, &c.*	
2 lbs damson plums	2 00	1 lb California sal-mon	2 50
2 lbs peaches	2 50	1 lb mon	2 50
2 lbs peaches	3 00	1 lb do do	2 00
2 lbs peaches extra	3 75	2½ lbs do do	3 50
2 lbs Cal. Bartlett pears	4 25	1 lb spiced salmon	3 25
2 lbs do do	4 75	1 lb do do	2 50
2 lbs Bartlett pears	2 50	1 lb cove oysters	1 15
2 lbs pears	2 00	1 lb do do	1 25
2 lbs pine apples	2 25	2 lbs do do	2 00
2 lbs raspberries	2 50	1 lb do light	85
2 lbs strawberries	2 00	2 lbs do do	1 50
Vegetables.		1 lb spiced oysters	1 00
2 lbs asparagus	1 60	1 lb clam chowder	1 50
2 lbs lima beans	1 25	2 lbs do do	2 50
2 lbs string beans	1 50	1 lb clams	2 25
2 lbs do	1 25	2 lbs do	3 50
2 lbs green corn	2 00	1 lb lobsters	2 25
2 lbs Early June peas	2 00	2 lbs do	3 50
2 lbs Baltimore peas	1 75		

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	54½	
Pennsylvania Central scrip, sales	104½	
Reading, sales	22½	
United Companies of N. J., sales	122½	
Oil Creek	64	65½
Lehigh Valley	67	
Allegheny Valley, sales	90	41
Central Transportation	41	
Empire Transportation	54	55
U. S. C. & S. L. m'ge bonds	67	

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, October 28, 1874. }

There was a fair trade movement in general merchandise to-day, the activity being most remarkable in country produce, of which the receipts are large and prices generally firm and steady. There has been a marked decrease in the consumptive demand for butter, caused by the high prices, and to-day quotations were off about 2c from the ruling figures for a strictly prime article being 36c. Potatoes show very large receipts, and there is an overstock of early rose potatoes and prices are quite low. Peach blows remain firm at former prices.

A very important movement was inaugurated by a meeting of the grain merchants to-day, in the shape of the formation of a "Corn Exchange" with daily meetings for buying and selling grain and breadstuffs. The particulars of this meeting are given in full on our fourth page. What we desire to call attention to here, are the greatly improved facilities thus offered for purchasing and selling grain, to all who are interested in the grain trade of Pittsburgh. All grain dealers, especially those desiring to purchase, should be on hand this morning to assist and profit by the first meeting of the Exchange, which takes place at half-past ten o'clock, in the rooms back of Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.'s office. We look for a large attendance and liberal transactions at the meeting inaugurated at that hour. The grain market to-day was rather dull with a drooping tendency in corn and oats, but prices did not present any quotable change. Flour was steady, with fair jobbing transactions. Hay was rather better in feeling, and ruled about $1 00 per ton above former prices.

The trade in provisions is moderately active with a downward tendency in prices. We note a decline to-day in plain hams and bacon shoulders. When, no doubt will be the case, the new crop of hog products appear in the market, we may expect lower prices, and there will be a drooping tendency to the market until that time.

In groceries the important point is a decline of ⅛c in refined sugars, which took place to-day. The general trade in this line is rather light, but the trade is steady and prices generally are firm.

In the dry goods trade, there has been a general maintenance of prices with a few exceptions, where reductions have made. Trade is

Hogs.

BIDDERS, BUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
14	4,199	$6 25	10	2,020	$5 30
14	4,710	5 30	11	2,530	5 15
24	5,870	5 25	11	2,530	5 15
24	5,680	6 50	20	4,800	5 65
185	18,980	6 50	94	10,110	6 25
90	23,190	6 25	56	12,660	6 50
83	15,620	6 50	45	10,170	6 45
69	17,240	6 65	17	3,660	5 00
102	21,100	6 65	126	25,170	5 10
100	20,140	6 65	13	3,170	5 00
100	20,000	6 65	13	2,610	5 00
95	19,200	6 20	20	4,760	6 40
122	25,480	6 20	20	5,660	6 40
19	4,800	6 65	74	17,670	6 50
40	10,110	6 65	10	2,500	6 25
40	10,710	6 65	10	2,800	6 25
76	11,700	5 62	19	2,155	6 65
100	20,870	6 45	20	4,530	6 65
102	21,200	6 45	22	5,240	6 35
50	9,350	5 75	55	10,270	6 40
50	9,350	5 75	10	1,920	6 40
24	3,850	5 60	18	3,430	6 35
74	12,750	5 70	54	12,240	6 40
40	9,010	6 20	22	4,550	5 50
125	12,310	6 15	35	6,570	6 15
24	4,110	6 15	20	3,430	6 15
36	7,380	5 50	27	5,770	5 75
19	3,850	5 85	22	6,170	6 50
64	15,040	5 90	20	4,600	6 50
58	10,810	6 25	60	13,470	6 50
58	10,740	6 25	60	13,470	6 50
74	11,750	5 75	17	3,690	6 15
74	14,760	5 75	54	9,840	6 00
99	11,190	5 60	44	8,900	5 70
21	3,990	5 75	92	17,150	6 00

RADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

49	12,760	@6 90	38	6,280	@5 25
183	30,050	6 55	56	14,180	6 20
184	32,460	6 55	54	14,390	6 20
14	3,810	5 50	88	22,000	6 10
86	22,940	6 50	80	15,510	6 20
84	15,260	6 50	80	15,510	6 20
98	23,220	6 50	95	28,200	6 50
221	42,040	6 50	95	23,650	6 50
82	13,700	6 60	16	3,570	5 50
96	20,150	5 87	109	23,230	6 45
16	3,350	6 60	80	11,070	6 50
65	15,200	6 50	23	5,260	6 50
37	10,010	6 70	49	9,170	6 10
96	17,570	6 65			

H. G. IMHOFF & CO. BOUGHT.

107	24,890	@6 40	98	21,040	@5 40
99	23,050	6 40	98	21,040	5 40
189	51,760	6 50	8	2,020	6 75
94	24,040	6 40	103	20,600	6 50
111	26,910	6 50	103	45,260	6 50
25	7,150	6 60	39	10,320	6 60
25	7,150	6 60	39	10,320	6 60
111	26,910	6 70	71	21,460	6 60
39	7,970	6 65	86	18,950	6 60
123	26,900	6 35	95	24,880	6 65
112	32,365	6 70	22	6,130	6 65
112	32,365	6 70	22	6,130	6 65
179	48,150	6 70	75	19,600	6 70
178	49,580	6 50	75	19,600	6 60
9	2,280	6 60	1	270	6 60

Sheep.

RADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
97	9,310	$4 00	91	8,320	$4 87
178	16,380	4 00	200	16,700	4 90
106	10,050	4 00	117	12,270	4 70
102	10,310	4 00	117	12,270	4 70
43	4,310	3 50	30	lambs 1,230	4 50
244	14,730	3 10	196	18,900	4 60
244	14,730	3 10	196	18,900	4 60
174	14,160	4 00	81	6,620	3 00
174	14,160	4 00	81	6,620	3 00
100	9,110	4 37	7	bucks 630	2 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

185	16,720	$4 40	215	13,820	$3 62
185	16,720	4 25	200	12,650	3 45
180	17,820	4 50	173	15,050	4 15
100	9,400	4 30	30	on foot	3 90
95	7,780	4 50	240	17,640	3 90
180	16,210	4 35	45	3,210	5 65
180	16,210	4 35	45	3,210	5 65
40	4,570	4 45	95	9,230	4 25
100	9,400	4 30	170	9,660	4 00
100	8,680	4 50	168	14,020	4 45
100	8,680	4 50	168	14,020	4 45
100	15,510	3 50	188	14,936	4 75

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD.

42	9,850	@6 10	37	8,550	@5 25
19	4,450	6 75	12	3,270	6 75
19	4,450	6 75	12	3,270	6 75
58	13,920	6 85	45	11,340	6 85
127	24,250	5 75	102	21,520	5 75
106	22,520	6 10	97	24,500	6 10
50	10,000	5 85	28	7,700	5 85
60	15,470	6 35	74	19,350	6 35
60	15,180	6 35	74	19,350	6 35
62	16,150	6 40	16	3,770	6 40
62	16,150	6 40	16	3,770	6 40
334	25,700	5 80	81	17,000	6 10
49	8,820	5 70	25	7,800	6 30
49	8,820	5 70	25	7,800	6 30
95	20,040	6 35	36	7,140	6 10
95	20,040	6 35	36	7,140	6 10
99	16,390	6 55	24	6,250	6 75
99	16,390	6 55	24	6,250	6 75
100	18,020	5 95	24	6,690	6 75
100	18,020	5 95	24	6,690	6 75
24	3,980	6 75	24	6,230	6 75
24	3,980	6 75	24	3,160	6 25
40	9,300	6 90	12	3,140	6 50
111	20,070	6 90	24	6,370	6 50
111	20,960	5 80	40	9,960	6 10
111	14,540	5 75	120	22,530	5 75

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

27	6,190	@6 00	114	25,050	@6 00
128	25,730	5 90	16	2,240	6 25
128	16,780	5 90	16	24,510	6 25
53	14,700	6 25	100	18,410	5 50
118	28,870	6 65	122	30,230	6 75
118	28,870	6 65	122	30,230	6 75
93	22,170	6 10	127	24,019	5 75
93	22,170	6 10	127	24,019	5 75
105	51,440	6 25	48	13,940	6 60
15	2,760	6 50	40	10,430	6 60
105	20,870	6 25	102	20,080	6 65
102	21,100	6 65	126	25,170	5 10
100	20,140	6 65	13	3,170	5 00
100	20,000	6 65	13	2,610	5 00
95	19,200	6 20	20	4,760	6 40
122	25,480	6 20	20	5,660	6 40
19	4,800	6 65	74	17,670	6 50
40	10,110	6 65	10	2,800	6 25
40	10,710	6 65	10	2,800	6 25
76	11,700	5 62	19	2,155	6 65
100	20,870	6 45	22	5,240	6 35
102	21,200	6 45	55	10,270	6 40
50	9,350	5 75	10	1,920	6 40
50	9,350	5 75	18	3,430	6 35
24	3,850	5 60	54	12,240	6 40
74	12,750	5 70	22	4,550	5 50
40	9,010	6 20	35	6,570	6 15
125	12,310	6 15	20	3,430	6 15
24	4,110	6 15	27	5,770	5 75
36	7,380	5 50	22	6,170	6 50
19	3,850	5 85	20	4,600	6 50
64	15,040	5 90	60	13,470	6 50
58	10,810	6 25	60	13,470	6 50
74	11,750	5 75	17	3,690	6 15
74	14,760	5 75	54	9,840	6 00
99	11,190	5 60	44	8,900	5 70
21	3,990	5 75	92	17,150	6 00

BADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

49	12,760	@6 90	38	6,280	@5 25
183	30,050	6 55	56	14,180	6 20
184	32,460	6 55	54	14,390	6 20
14	3,810	5 50	88	22,000	6 10
86	22,940	6 50	80	15,510	6 20
84

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 8, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 28, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	W.VD. dir.	Force	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.	47	87	N.	Light.	Foggy.
2 P.M.	30.	64	61	N.	Light.	Cloudy
9 P.M.	30.	61	82	S.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer 29.80 Highest thermometer..67
Mean thermometer.... 61 Lowest thermometer..46

G. H. HOSS,
Sergeant, Signal Service U. S. A.

Arrest of a Shoplifter.

Yesterday afternoon a policeman on duty in the vicinity of the dry goods store of J. & A. T. Denthett, North Diamond, Allegheny, saw a woman come out of the store and walk hurriedly away, endeavoring the while to conceal something under her shawl. Her manner excited his suspicion, and he followed and arrested her. Upon escorting her back to the store, it was discovered that she had stolen a piece of nainsook, containing about 10 yards, which was found tucked away nicely beneath her shawl. She was provided with a cell in the lock-up to await the action of the Mayor this morning. She gave her name as Margaret Kelly.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"School for Scandal" could not be much better put on the stage and acted than it was at the Opera House last evening. *Lady Teazle, Sir Peter Teazle* and *Charles Surface* could certainly have no better representation than that given respectively by Miss Coombs, Mr. John A. Elsler and Mr. Gotthold. Miss Coombs finds her element here. She is the elegant lady of fashion—bright, pretty, coquettish and conquering—to perfection. But once did she fall below her standard. After the *denouement* in the screen scene she was too mild with *Joseph* and not sufficiently tender with *Sir Peter*. The provoking indifference of *Joseph* to what was going on about him may have temporarily taken the spirit from Miss Coombs. We notice this instance of what seemed to be carelessness, to emphasize it as the only exception to the high merit of the performance.

Mr. Elsler's *Sir Peter* was really above criticism. He lost not one of the smallest points in his part. By gesture, look and intonation he brought out the exact shade of meaning the author put into his lines. It must have been as inspiriting to the players as it was pleasant to the audience, to see such a masterpiece of acting. Those most familiar with the play were most satisfied with *Sir Peter*. If any saw it for the first time, they have a model by which to measure others as to that direction.

Mr. Gotthold did one of his very best evening's work as *Charles Surface*. The auction, and especially the screen scene gave unbounded satisfaction. We can believe Mr. Gotthold's cessation from public labors, Mr. Gotthold has given to this character more than ordinary study. His representation last night, full and free.

The other parts most prominently to be noticed, are *Sir Oliver Surface*, by Mr. Owen, and *Sir Benjamin Backbite*, by Mr. Egbert. Those were very good indeed. Mr. Owen has never done anything more acceptably here.

A finer audience is not often seen in our theaters—nor one in better humor with the people beyond the footlights. A ripple of satisfaction, which at the best places grew to the merriest laughter, told plainly enough how they were enjoying themselves. They would have the principal performers before the curtain at every opportunity, and so everybody was pleased.

This splendid old comedy will be repeated this evening for the last time, we believe. Pittsburgh has enough connoisseurs of this kind of dramatic entertainments to appreciate the announcement and fill the Opera House again and again. Seats should be engaged early to-day.

Library Hall.

We feel confident that if the mass of the people of Pittsburgh, who attend theatrical performances more or less frequently, knew the excellence of the entertainments now being presented at Library Hall by Miss Rose Wood and Mr. Sherry's dramatic combination, the auditorium would present a different appearance. Instead of range after range of unoccupied seats, there would be rows of deeply interested listeners, and all would find unmixed pleasure in the efforts of the occupants of the stage. Sorry we are to have to state that the audience present last night, when the drama of "Rose" had its first representation, was very small—just enough people to make the house have a half-deserted appearance, and to dampen the professional ardor of the most enthusiastic actress or actor. We have already given our opinion of the merits of the company and of the play at some length, and it is not necessary now to say again in the same direction. That Rose Wood is an actress of undoubted talent, who improves on acquaintance, discovering new and praiseworthy traits as the audience see and hear her. Young, of fine presence, graceful, a good reader, and with a beautiful face, on which are depicted in turn the different emotions by which the character in hand is swayed, she has a right to be a favorite.

Mr. Lewis Morrison, the leading man, always acts well and effectively. As F. A. Locke, the comedian, is a favorite here, and deservedly so. As for Miss Hetty Tracey, she has won the good will of every one who has visited Library Hall this week. Praise could also be worthily bestowed on all the other members of Mr. Sherry's company, but time and space permit. They are thoroughly drilled in all the plays in the *repertoire* of the organization, and every performance goes along smoothly and satisfactorily.

To-night, that beautiful play, the "Marble Heart, or the Sculptor's Dream," rendered so popular here by Edwin Adams and Lawrence Barrett, will be produced, with Miss Rose Wood as *Marco*, and Mr. Morrison as *Raphael*. It will be well worth hearing, and we advise all who can do so to attend. To-morrow evening, a new drama, founded on actual occurrences during the late rebellion, entitled the "Field and Fireside," will be performed for the first time in this city.

Seats can be secured during the day at the music store, No. 105 Smithfield street.

Friendly Varieties Theater.

Prosperity still attends upon the efforts of the management of this theater, and the reason is simple: they furnish the best entertainment going. The remarkable performance of the twin sisters Valdis, the beautiful ballets of the St. Felix troupe, and the various acts of the other stars, are all received with marked approval by the crowds in attendance. This evening an entirely new and fresh bill will be presented.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Justices Agnew, Sharswood, Williams and Mercur.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company vs. The Mount Pleasant and Broadford Railroad Company, was argued by Mr. Shiras for plaintiffs, and Messrs. Cowan and Foster contra. This was an action in ejectment in the Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, brought by the Broadford Railroad Company to recover the possession of the road, which had been leased to the Connellsville Railroad Company, on the ground that the terms of the lease had been violated. A verdict was returned for the plaintiffs in the Court below, whereupon the defendants below took exceptions to the rulings of the Court and carried the case up for review.

At the close of the argument the Court adjourned for consultation.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

James Watson, Indiana, bankrupt. The answer of T. M. Clark, assignee, to the rule to show cause why he should not come up to account of the receipts to Dr. Thomas Murray, was referred to Register Marchand for report.

A rule was also granted on bankrupt to show cause why he should not deliver over the land purchased by Dr. Murray from assignee. The rule was made returnable on the second Saturday of November.

J. B. Stephenson et al. vs. Rea & Rogers and Steib & Co. On motion of C. C. Montooth, Esq., debtors adjudged bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Harper.

W. G. Johnston and E. P. Jones, trustees, vs. Blackmore & Nelson, Henry G. Beil & Co. vs. James Brydon & Co., and Evans, Dallas & Gilmore et al., vs. G. W. Ebert and Jacob Poe, owners of the steamboat Mollie Ebert. In these cases came up for trial by jury, and a verdict that the facts set forth in petitioner's petition were true, subject to the opinion of the Court.

In the case against the owners of the steamboat Mollie Ebbert the following creditors were allowed to intervene: The Western Pittsburgh Boatman's Insurance Companies; Iron City National Bank; J. T. Stockdale, Trustee of Pittsburgh Savings Bank; Andrew Addy, and the Allegheny Insurance Company.

The following cases were continued: Henry Frank vs. A. Inskeep & Co.; Amos Tenney et al., vs. Brady's Bend Iron Company; Fourth National Bank vs. C. L. Graff; L. Bamberger et al., vs. F. B. Hamilton & Co.; James McKibben vs. Moyes, Gardiner & Co.; E. P. Jones, trustee, vs. Hudson & Co.; E. P. Jones, trustee, vs. Gilmore, Dallas & Co.; E. P. Jones, trustee, vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company; Dilworth Bros. et al. vs. G. M. McGregor & Ellis vs. Albert Steele.

The case of the United States vs. distillery and the land and appurtenant thereto lately occupied by Daving Young, was tried and a verdict in favor of the United States rendered. This was a case in forfeiture for illicit distilling. The property embraces one and an eighth acres of land, frame mill and a spring house.

The case of the United States vs. A. S. Palmer and R. R. Weise, sureties on the bond of J. J. Truesdale, postmaster at Foxburg, Clarion county, was tried. This was an action to recover balance due on his account. Verdict for the United States for $279 30.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The case of C. McAfee vs. W. C. Cook is still on trial before Judge Collier.

In the case of Mark vs. Dickey, a *scire facias* on a mechanics' lien, a verdict was returned for the plaintiff in the sum of $368 90, subject to opinion of Court on questions of law reserved.

The case of Josiah W. Guy vs. T. F. Phillips, garnishee of Mary N. Cunningham, an action to recover money, was concluded.

John H. McClurg vs. Wray & McElraney, an action to recover for carriage hire. Verdict for plaintiff for $69 55.

G. C. Dellebach for use vs. Jake Hill. Action on a promissory note. Jury withdrawn and case settled.

N. McClellan vs. W. Kelly et al., garnishee of John Stone. Action to recover money in the hand of the garnishee. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Magarge & Co. vs. Lynch et al.; Livingston, administrator, vs. Pierce, administrator; Murdock et al. vs. Meldrum; Smith & Co. vs. Arthurs et al.; Marks vs. Hartman; Longstreth vs. Gardner; Westby vs. Wolf; Hespenheide vs. Wray; Trautman et al. vs. Caughey; Dillon vs. Brand et al.; Leghorn Bros. et al. vs. Tendham; Motheral vs. McGovern; King vs. Wilson et al.; Strain vs. Curran; Goldstrohm vs. Cousin.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Martha McD. Smith vs. Charles E. Hazlett, an action for damages for the destruction of a party wall, is still on trial.

In the case of J. A. and W. T. McMurrie vs. C. A. Drayo, Joseph Smith and Christian Johnson, owners of the steamboat St. Charles, which was taken up yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiffs in the sum of $1,158 33½.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Husbrough et al. vs. Bennett; Hanen vs. Ballentine; Thomas et al. vs. Hall; Lauben et al. vs. Book & Wise; Hazlewood & Blackstock vs. Kranick; Berlis vs. P. V. & C. R. Co.; Stoltz, Sale, Company vs. Keys Bros.; Gregg & Co. vs. Morrison & Drum.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The verdict in the Hillon murder case is elsewhere reported.

Michael Shidemeckle was convicted of a charge of assault and battery preferred by John Nole.

A. Roth, indicted for fortune-telling, the prosecuting being Henry Thiss, was acquitted, and the prosecutor was directed to pay the costs.

James McAleese pleaded guilty to the larceny of a watch valued at $200, the prosecutor being Edward Terry.

E. R. Broomfield pleaded *nolle contendre* to a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Eliza Beaver.

James S. Nelson pleaded guilty to false pretenses, charged by James H. Aiken.

Joseph Trump, who was indicted jointly with Maggie Butterfield for the larceny of coal coins belonging to John Smith, pleaded guilty of receiving stolen goods. Maggie Butterfield, some time ago, was convicted of the charge of larceny.

The jury is out in the case of the Common wealth vs. Robert Caughey, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods on oath of George Condy.

Thomas Fleming pleaded guilty to assault and battery, charged by Anthony Happy.

PITTSBURGH GRAIN INTERESTS.

Grain Dealers in Council—Railroad Regulations Reviewed—Committee Appointed—Organization of the Pittsburgh Corn Exchange, and its Importance—First Meeting of the Exchange to Take Place This Morning.

There is probably, among the manifold and important mercantile interests of our city, not one which will better repay the fostering aid of combination and public agitation in its behalf, than the grain trade of Pittsburgh. Standing as Pittsburgh does, connected by water courses with nearly every one of the great grain growing States of the West, and at the center of an important railway system, that transports to the seaboard, a large proportion of the grain crop of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the natural supplying point of the oil regions, and the important mining and manufacturing regions of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, her grain trade should be second in importance, to that of no city west of the mountains except St. Louis and Chicago. Many causes have led to embarass and dwarf this important trade of ours, the effect of which has been to raise the price of grain in Pittsburgh, and to reduce the volume of the grain trade to a small proportion of what it should be. But notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labor, our grain merchants have increased their business, and so far this year more grain has been handled by Pittsburgh dealers, than for six years past. They have now arrived at the important point combining for the double purpose of facilitating the transaction of business, and of protecting themselves against and remedying, as far as possible, the disadvantages under which they labor.

FREIGHT DISADVANTAGES.

A meeting of the grain trade was held yesterday afternoon at the office of McHenry & Hood, for the primary object of discussing some immediate matters, which operated to the great disadvantage of the grain interests of Pittsburgh. The railroads west of this city have adopted a rule, to which our grain dealers do not object, *per se*, but no more than a certain stated weight of grain shall be loaded on their cars. But their method of preventing this is very strenuously objected to by many of our leading dealers. For they allow their Western agents to receive and forward overloaded cars, and then charge the consignee first-class rates, on all extra weight above that prescribed as the regulation, which in some instances is 21,000 and in others 22,000 pounds per car. An instance of the working of this rule, is shown by a firm which recently received a car load of corn, which was 4,000 pounds above the regulation weight. The regular rate of freight was twenty-seven cents per hundred pounds, and the rate charged on the excess of weight was *ninety-eight cents per hundred*, or nearly four times the rate. To such charges the grain merchants object very strongly, first on the ground that they cannot prevent the action of the Western grain shippers and railroad agents in loading, receiving and forwarding cars thus overloaded; and, secondly, they claim that no such regulations are enforced against the grain merchants of any other city in the country, and that they constitute a grievous discrimination against the grain trade of this city. Other disadvantages were spoken of in connection with the objects of the meeting, which are referred to below.

MEETING OF GRAIN DEALERS.

The meeting convened shortly after three o'clock, and was the largest and most complete representation of the grain trade of Pittsburgh that has convened for several years. The meeting was organized by the selection of Mr. S. L. McHenry as chairman and Mr. R. P. Duff as Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by Mr. Wm. McCreery, who characterized heavy charges for excess of weight as a fine imposed on the grain merchants of Pittsburgh for offences committed by Western shippers and railway agents, and which the Pittsburgh dealers had no power to prevent. The question of charges for over-weight was discussed by Messrs. L. G. Graff, Marshall, and McCreery in all its bearings, the first gentleman making the statement that the grain merchants of all the Eastern cities were allowed to load 24,000 pounds of grain on a car.

Mr. Graff also alluded to the charge for demurrage of five dollars per car per day, made on all grain, that was not unloaded within one day of its arrival. He said that the grain interest of Pittsburgh paid as high a rate of freight, if not higher than any other city in the country. There were cases in which it was impossible for them to get their grain unloaded so soon, and he thought that on proper representations to the railroad officials, they would allow the grain trade, two days instead of one, for unloading their cars.

Mr. John Hood said that another practice should be taken into consideration, which was that all cars loaded with grain and sold to points in the vicinity of Pittsburgh were compelled to go through the transfer house, and by charges which amounted to a criminal and unnecessary tax on the grain trade of Pittsburgh.

All these and other questions were discussed at much length, and facts were elicited showing the extremely great disadvantages resulting from these and other regulations. The feeling of the entire trade was shown by this discussion to be, that the various disadvantages is absolutely necessary to the prosperity of the grain interests of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Graff moved that a committee be appointed for the purpose of laying these questions before the officials of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne railroads, and urging upon them the absolute necessity of making a change in these respects. The motion was carried and Messrs. Wm. McCreery, L. G. Graff, and John Rose were appointed as that committee.

Mr. Wm. McCreery submitted the following resolution which after discussion was adopted.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting the railroad companies have no right, either in law or justice to impose an exorbitant rate on the weight over and with the limited weight for car loads, in the shape of a fine on the consignee, as the fault is clearly with the agents of the company at the point of shipment, in not ascertaining the true weight, and if dangerous to the car, in not refusing to ship it.

THE QUESTION OF ORGANIZATION.

The questions which were the primary object of the meeting being thus disposed of, Mr. Graff said he wished to take the opportunity afforded by so full a meeting of the grain merchants to urge upon them the question of organization and combination for the purpose of advancing the commercial interests of Pittsburgh. He went on to speak of the importance of this question, and ended by expressing the hope that some organization would be taken which in beginning in that direction. He was in favor of making a permanent grain organization under the name of the "Corn Exchange," and providing for monthly meetings to consider the interests of the trade.

The matter was further discussed by Messrs. McCreery, Marshall, Hood, McHenry, Duff and others, and as the matter was developed by discussion, a strong feeling in favor of immediate organization was apparent. At last the matter was brought up by a motion, that the grain trade meet the next morning for the transaction of business, for the organization of a permanent "Corn Exchange" in the rooms, back of Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.'s office at half-past ten o'clock every morning thereafter for a month. This motion was carried without dissent, and there was a universal expression in favor of the movement, and all those who spoke on the subject, said that they would see that their firms were represented at every meeting of the Exchange.

A very good illustration of the simplification of purchasing and selling, to be gained by means of the Exchange, was afforded just at the close of the meeting. Mr. McCreery on an illustration stated that he had needed a car of bran that morning, and had not succeeded in finding one. He had hardly got the words out of his mouth before two members of the trade sprang up, each of whom had a car of bran for sale and had not succeeded in finding a purchaser yet.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE PITTSBURGH CORN EXCHANGE

takes place then this morning at half-past ten o'clock, at the place mentioned above. The advantages of this arrangement, if carried out, are almost incalculable. The purchaser of grain can there ascertain what grain is for sale, what prices are ruling in the market, and can be sure that he is paying no more than the regular market price for the grain. The dealer, whether buyer or seller, can conclude his bargains at a great saving of time over the present methods. And to the whole trade, an almost inestimable succession of advantages may be expected to accrue from this daily meeting together, not only to buy and sell, but to consult as to the best means of protecting the interests and advancing the interests of the Pittsburgh grain trade. The movement is not intended to conflict with that now in force to form a general Board of Trade in this city, but as soon as that organization is made, the Corn Exchange will become subsidiary to it.

We hope to see a full attendance at the Exchange this morning, and a full corps of grain, especially if he be a purchaser, should be present, as immediate advantages will be secured to him by the permanence of the Corn Exchange. Our best wishes and desires are with the new movement.

BEE CULTURE.

Meeting of the North American Bee-keepers' Society.

The fourth annual session of the North American Beekeepers' Society will commence in this city, in the hall of the Germania Savings Bank building, third floor, corner of Wood and Diamond streets, on the second Wednesday (11th day) of November next, at ten o'clock A. M., to continue three days. Ample hotel arrangements have been made for the entertainment of the members of the society at the following rates: St. Charles, $2 50 per day; St. Clair, $2, and $1 50 to those taking rooms with two beds; Hare's, $1 50; Central, $2 50. Arrangements have also been made with the Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh and Erie, Northern Central, Erie and Pittsburgh, Allegheny Valley, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore railroads, requiring ticket agents at all the stations to sell tickets at excursion rates to persons presenting the proper order, which will within the coming ten days, be sent to all the old members, as well as to all others who are known to contemplate attending the meeting. Those wishing to attend who do not receive orders for tickets by the first of November will notify by letter Mr. Seth Hoagland, President of the Society, Postoffice box 167, Mercer, Pa., when ticket orders will promptly be forwarded. Those sending for orders will please name the roads they wish to travel over to Pittsburgh.

All persons interested in bee culture, and those wishing to become so, including ladies, are invited to attend this meeting. Able speakers will be present, and animated discussions will be had on practical bee keeping.

Those having valuable improvements in bee-hive, honey or wax extractor, or any other improvement in bee culture are invited to bring them along for exhibition, as a room is provided for the safe keeping of such articles in connection with the hall, and an opportunity will be given to show them.

The entrance to the Hall on days of meetings will be marked by a display of honey and the Stars and Stripes.

Railroad Accident.

The first Brinton accommodation train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, due in the city at 7:30 yesterday morning, struck a man named John Murray, while rounding the curve a short distance east of Rosp's station. The man had stepped from the south to the north track, to avoid the Brinton train eastward, and was struck before he was aware of his danger. He was knocked off the track and injured internally. He boarded in the Four Mile House, near where he was injured.

Personal.

Mr. Mulanbring, our popular tailor and draper, of No. 29 Fifth avenue, is we understand about closing his business in this city, having accepted an offer of engaging an extensive tailoring establishment in London. In view of which he now offering his immense stock of foreign and domestic goods at greatly reduced prices. We would suggest to the public generally the propriety of examining Mr. Mulanbring's stock before purchasing elsewhere. TTh&S

Dinner at Blair's.

29 Fifth avenue, low in price, high in quality.

A New Feature.

Blair will serve regular dinners at his new house, No. 29 Fifth avenue, at sixty cents.

Sweet Cider all the Year Round.

Sweet Cider all the Year Round.
Sweet Cider all the Year Round.
Sweet Cider all the Year Round.